

# GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

## Structural Cracks in Concrete Walls

For some years, grain dealers generally were obsessed with the idea that any old reinforced concrete elevator or storage tank would give their property permanent protection from fire and high insurance rates, as well as relief from extortionate bills for repairs and painting. Then, too, weevil and other grain infesting insects have little chance to escape from a clean concrete elevator when the owner starts after them with a deathly gas.

The many failures of reinforced concrete grain storehouses was at first supposed to be due entirely to defective engineering and faulty mixtures. Some building contractors are still attempting the impossible and others are encountering new difficulties which puzzle even the experienced engineer.

The collapse of concrete walls poured in a hot dry atmosphere or formed of dirty sand, coarse aggregate and alkali water has given some builders much needed caution, but the incompetent and the inexperienced struggle along in the same bungling manner regardless of the crumbling, cracking and disintegration of grain storehouses which had long since been accepted as perfect concrete structures.

The recent relining of a Kansas City milling company's old concrete tanks with tile and re-coating the outside proves that the life of a concrete tank is uncertain.

Eight new reinforced tanks at Clinton, Mo., 35 feet in diameter by 95 feet deep, were so porous and spongy they couldn't be used for storing grain until covered with an extra coating to keep out the water.

A country concrete elevator in Kansas lost its partition walls because they were not properly reinforced.

Nine concrete storage tanks in Oklahoma City after years of satisfactory use developed what some engineers call

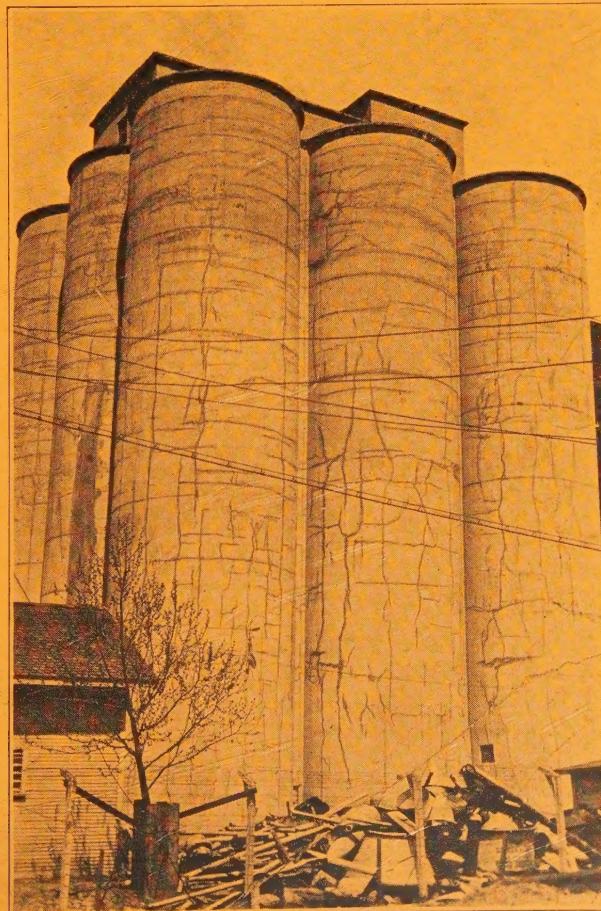
shrinkage cracks. As is apparent from the photograph of these tanks, reproduced on this page, their use for storing grain must have been accompanied with much fear and misgiving by their owners. These tanks are 18 ft. 6 ins. in diameter and 80 ft. deep with hopper bottoms. The 6 inch walls were reinforced horizontally with  $1\frac{3}{4} \times 3/16$  inch flat bars 12 inch c. to c. all the way up. The vertical jack rods were of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch steel. It became necessary to cover these tanks with a thick covering of gunite in order to keep out the water.

One engineer who has repaired a number of concrete tanks attributes the cracking and disintegration to the reinforcing being placed too close to the exterior surface of the wall so water or moisture penetrates the concrete causing the reinforcing to rust or corrode. The freezing and thawing of the moisture and expanding of the steel causes spalling and cracking."

Another engineer says, "If cement contains too much water, its evaporation causes excessive shrinkage. If the aggregates are too fine the cement will not cover each unit of the aggregate and therefore it loses considerable of its bonding strength. This will result in cracks running in all directions."

No doubt if the reinforcing is not up to the standard required easily to withstand the lateral stress the steel would give and the concrete would crack. The ductility of steel is about 12 to 1 for concrete.

Concrete grain storehouses should not be started until in the interest of all concerned the plans and specifications have been carefully checked by an engineer of ability and long experience. Then the construction must be inspected daily to insure the work being done as specified.





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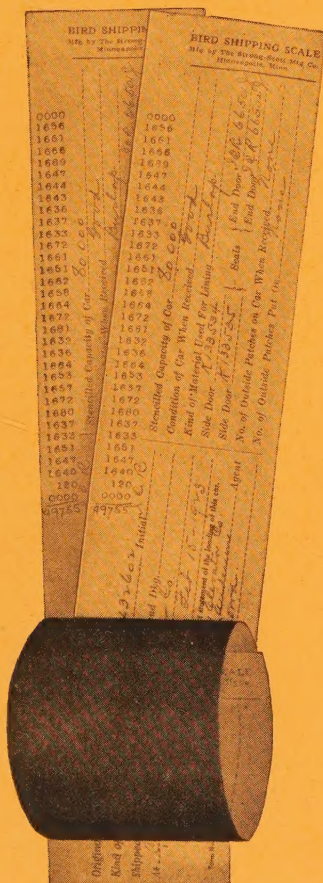
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## Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.*

### ATCHISON, KANS.

Blair Elevator Corp., The, grain merchants.\*

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Commercial Exchange Members

Haym & Co., M. H., wholesale brokers, grain, hay.\*

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Baltimore Grain Co., grain receivers, exporters.\*  
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Gill & Fisher, receivers and shippers.\*  
Hammond, Snyder & Co., Inc., receivers, exporters.\*  
Hax & Co., G. A., grain, hay, seeds.\*  
Johnston Co., Thos., receivers & shippers.\*  
Jones & Co., H. C., receivers, shippers, exporters.\*  
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McConnell Grain Corporation, commission merchants.\*  
McKilien, Inc., J. G., receivers and shippers.\*  
Pratt & Co., receivers, shippers of grain.\*  
Ratcliffe, S. M., commission merchant.\*  
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Sunset Grain & Feed Co., grain & feed.\*  
Townsend Ward Co., The, consignments.\*

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Board of Trade Members.

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Hastings-Stout Co., grain merchants.\*  
Lynch Grain Co., grain dealers.\*  
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.\*

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Murrel Grain Co., Ray, recvrs. and shprs.\*

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Chattanooga Feed Co., mfrs. feed; shprs. gr., hay, feed.

### CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

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McKenna & Dickey, commission merchants.\*  
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Nash-Wright Grain Co., commission merchants.\*  
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Pope & Eckhardt Co., grain and seeds.\*  
Rang & Co., Henry, grain merchants.\*  
Rosenbaum Brothers, grain merchants.\*  
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., commission merchants.\*  
Rothschild Co., D., receivers and shippers.\*  
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Sawyers Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Schiffin & Co., P. H., commission.\*

\*Member Grain Dealers National Association.

### CHICAGO, ILL. (Continued).

Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.\*  
Somers, Jones & Co., grain and field seeds.\*  
Uplike Grain Co., consignments.\*

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Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co., grain merchants.\*  
DeMolet Grain Co., receivers & shippers.\*  
Kerr & Daniel Co., grain, hay, feed.\*  
Scholl Grain Co., receivers & shippers.\*

### CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO.

Cook, Wade H., grain, hay and grain products.\*

### CLEVELAND, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Bailey, E. I., grain and millfeed.\*  
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., The, recvrs. & shprs.\*  
Sheets Elevator Co., The, grain, hay, straw.\*  
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.\*

### COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Smith-Sayles Grain Co., The, buyers and shippers.\*

### DALLAS, TEXAS.

Watson Co., H. H., grain, millfeed, hay.

### DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Davenport Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.\*

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Harrison, Ward & Co., Grain Belt Elevator.\*

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Grain Exchange Members.

Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.\*  
Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.\*  
Crescent Flour Mills Co., The, merchant millers.\*  
Crowell Elevator Co., wholesale grain.  
Denver Elevator, wholesale grain, flour, millfeed.\*  
Houlton Grain Co., wholesale grain.  
Kellogg Grain Co., O. M., receivers and shippers.\*  
McCaull-Dinsmore Co., wholesaler and commission.\*  
Pheips Grain Co., T. D., wholesale grain.\*  
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.  
Summit Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley.\*

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Board of Trade Members.

Des Moines Elvtr. & Gr. Co., oats a specialty.  
Lockwood, Lee, broker.\*  
Lake Grain Co., J. C., buyers, sellers all grains.  
Taylor & Patton Co., corn and oats.\*

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Board of Trade Members.

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Lichtenberg & Son, oats, corn, hay, straw.\*  
Simmons & Co., F. J., grain and hay.\*  
Swift Grain Co., consign or ask for bid.\*

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Trusler Grain Co., grain merchants.

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Dorsey Grain Co., merchants—commission consignments.  
Moore-Seaver Gr. Co., recvrs., shprs., consigns.  
Mountcastle-Merrill Gr. Co., grain merchants.\*  
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.\*  
Rothschild Grain & Com. Co., comm. and brokerage.  
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.\*  
Universal Mills, "Superior" Feeds.\*

### GREENVILLE, O.

Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.\*

### HASTINGS, NEBR.

Koehler-Twidale Elevator Co., grain dealers.\*

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Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice h/p.\*

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Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.\*  
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.  
Hart-Malbucher Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hayward-Rich Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., recvrs. & shippers.\*  
National Elevator Co., grain merchants & Comm.  
Menzie Grain & Bkg. Co., Carl D., grain merchants.\*  
Montgomery & Tompkins, receivers & shippers.  
Shotwell & Co., Chas. A., grain and scales.  
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.\*  
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.\*

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### KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.

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Bruce Bros. Grain Co., consignments.  
Christopher & Co., B. C., kafir, feterita, millo.\*  
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.  
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain merchants.  
Denton Hart Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Ernst Davis Grain Co., commissions.\*  
Federal Grain Co., receivers, shippers.\*  
Fuller Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Goffe & Carkener, grain commission.\*  
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, millo, screening.  
Logan Bros. Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Miller Grain Co., S. H., consignments.  
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.\*  
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants and exporters.\*  
Rocky Mt. Grain & Com. Co., consignments.\*  
Scouler Bishop Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.  
Simonds, Shields, Lonsdale Grain Co., gratic.\*  
Threcher Grain Co., H. J., grain commission.\*  
Wallington Brothers, grain merchants.\*  
Watkins Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Western Grain Co., Inc., receivers and shippers.\*  
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.\*

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Lincoln Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

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Farmer Co., E. L., brokers, grain & mill feed.  
Gordy Co., C. L., grain brok., hay, grain, millfeed.

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Callahan & Sons, receivers and shippers of grain.\*  
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.\*  
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.\*

### LYNCHBURG, VA.

Moon-Taylor Co., grain and hay brokers.

### McKINNEY, TEXAS.

Reinhardt & Company, wheat, corn, oats, maize.\*

### MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Browne, Walter M., broker and com., consignments.\*  
Buxton, E. E., broker & commission merchant.\*  
U. S. Feed Co., grain, hay, mill feed.\*

### MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.\*

(Continued on next page.)



# Directory of the Grain Trade

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## MILWAUKEE, WIS.

### Chamber of Commerce Members.

Franke Grain Co., The, grain and feed.  
Froedtert Grain & Maltng Co., recvrs. and shippers.\*  
Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.\*  
LaBudde Feed & Grain Co., grain, feed, hay.\*  
Milwaukee Grain Com. Co., recvrs. grain and seed.

## MERIDIAN, MISS.

### Board of Trade Members.

Threefoot Bros. & Co., whsle. grain, feed, flr., gro.\*

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### Chamber of Commerce Members

Cargill Commission Co., grain commission.\*  
Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hiawatha Grain Co., grain merchants.  
Malmquist & Co., C. A., receivers & shippers.\*  
Marfield Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.\*  
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.\*  
Zimmerman, Otto A., grain and feed.

## NEW ORLEANS, LA.

### Board of Trade Members.

Fox Co., C. B., exporters.\*

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### Produce Exchange Members.

Jones & Co., M. B., buyers—quote us.\*  
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Therrien, A. F., broker.

## NASHVILLE, TENN.

McKay-Reece Co., wholesale seeds & grain.

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### Grain Exchange Members.

Jackson, Inc., Paul T., grain merchant.  
Marshall Grain Co., grain, feed, seeds.\*  
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.\*

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### Grain Exchange Members.

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Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.\*  
Flanley Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*

## OMAHA, NEBR. (Continued).

Stockham Grain Co., E., commission merchants.\*  
Taylor Grain Co., commission and brokers.  
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.\*

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### Board of Trade Members.

Bartlett Co., S. C., grain commission.\*  
Bowen Grain Co., S. D., receivers and shippers.  
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.\*  
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.\*  
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.  
Harrison, Ward & Co., receivers & shippers.\*  
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
McFadden & Co., C. C., grain commission.  
Miles, P. B. & C. O., grain commission.\*  
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Tyng Grain Company, receivers and shippers.\*

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### Commercial Exchange Members.

Dunwoody Co., Ezl., flour, grain, feed.\*  
Richardson Bros., grain, flour, millfeeds.\*  
Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.\*  
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.\*

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Allen & Co., H. S., grain and hay.\*  
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Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.\*  
McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.\*  
Rogers & Co., Geo. E., grain and hay.\*  
Smith & Co., J. W., grain merchants.\*  
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.\*  
Walton Co., Samuel, grain and hay.\*

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Mayo Milling Co., millers, grain, feed seeds.\*  
Morris & Co., C. F., grain, feed, hay, flour brokers.\*  
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Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
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Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grain seed.\*  
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Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Gr. Co., exporters.\*  
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Grain Commission

**A. W. Harold**

Grain—Barley a Specialty

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Grain and Feed

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**Armour Grain Co.**

Grain Merchants

**McConnell Grain Corporation**

Commission Merchants

**Burns Bros. Grain Corp.**

Grain Commission

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Grain Merchandising and Consignments

**Seymour-Wood Grain Co.**

Consignments

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Established - 1875

Incorporated - 1910

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**DES MOINES**  
ALL YOUR FRIENDS WILL BE AT  
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42-47 Board of Trade

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Maize, Mill Feed**Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co.**

operating Terminal Elevator

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

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**Yes Sir:**Real  
Service

We Handle Consignments

**S. H. Miller Grain Co.**  
Kansas City Missouri**SHANNON GRAIN COMPANY****CONSIGNMENTS**

201-2 Board of Trade KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Rocky Mountain Grain & Com. Co.**  
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Milo  
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CONSIGNMENTS  
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Kansas City

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Solicit Consignments of Grain and Clover Seed.  
Members Toledo Produce Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade**Clover Seed**Internal oral Game, played in Toledo, Ohio.  
Providence does dealing. When "Seedy" favor**C. A. KING & CO.**

Like Billy Sunday they deal in cash and futures.

**Grain Shippers**

and in fact all grain men who are wide awake and on the alert to get onto all the ins and outs of the grain business, subscribe for and read the Grain Dealers Journal.

There is great satisfaction in trusting your  
CONSIGNMENTS OF GRAIN AND SEED  
to a firm you KNOW to be RELIABLE.1887 **H. W. DEVORE & CO.** 1923  
TOLEDO - OHIO**If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not--Tell the Journal**



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CORN -- OATS -- BARLEY -- RYE  
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Eighth edition, revised and enlarged, shows the following range of reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound breaks.

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
209 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.**Clark's Double Indexed Car Register**

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Is a record book designed to afford ready reference to the record of any car number. Facing pages 11x15½" of heavy ledger paper are each ruled into five columns, those on the left-hand page being numbered 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4; while columns on the right-hand page are numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Each column is ruled into three distinct divisions with the following sub-headings: "Initial," "Car No." and "Record."

The marginal index figure represents the right hand or unit figure of the number entered; and the column heading the second or tens figure. So that the required number can always be instantly found if properly entered. Form 40 contains 42 pages, bound in heavy canvas covers with spaces for registering 13,200 cars. Price, \$2.00. Weight 1¾ lbs.

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Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



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BUYERS and SHIPPERS of all kinds of  
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**BUYERS AND SELLERS**  
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Consignments Solicited  
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**WHEAT - CORN - OATS**

—TO—  
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626-8 Murphy Building, Detroit, Mich.  
"The top 'o the market to you"

**TAYLOR & PATTON CO.**

Terminal elevator capacity  
250,000 bushels. Buyers and  
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Buyers—Quote Us  
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USE US

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Receiver and Shipper of  
**Corn, Oats, Mill Feed**  
Ask for Prices

**Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co.**  
Terminal Elevator Capacity 700,000 Bu.  
We specialize in Oats and High Grade  
Corn, Oats sacked for Southern Trade.  
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Solicit inquiries for Natural and Kiln  
Dried Corn, Country White Oats  
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Murphy Building, Detroit, Michigan

When we need anything in this line, we  
go to the Grain Dealers Journal and thru  
its advertisements find what we need.—  
W. S. Duvall, mgr., Hunt-Rigsby Co.,  
Burkburnett, Tex.

# Net Profits Increased

That's the result leading mill and elevator owners throughout  
the country have gotten from installing the

## Humphrey Elevator

### A Safety Belt Service Carrier

It has cut down Operating Expense not only by eliminating  
time and energy taken to climb stairs, but by its *Economical  
Operation, Perfect Safety, Absolute Dependability*

### 36 YEARS OF SERVICE

There is only one Genuine Humphrey Elevator. 36 years of elevator building  
and improving have made the Humphrey outstanding. A few features include:

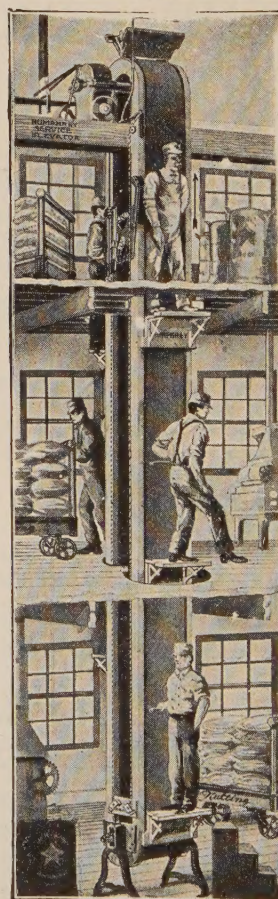
A compact driving mechanism running in oil bath;  
electric silent chain drive; Humphrey Patented  
Automatic Safety Stop; quick, easy control.

Send for reliable data on the actual profits that Humphreys are making  
in plants of various capacities.

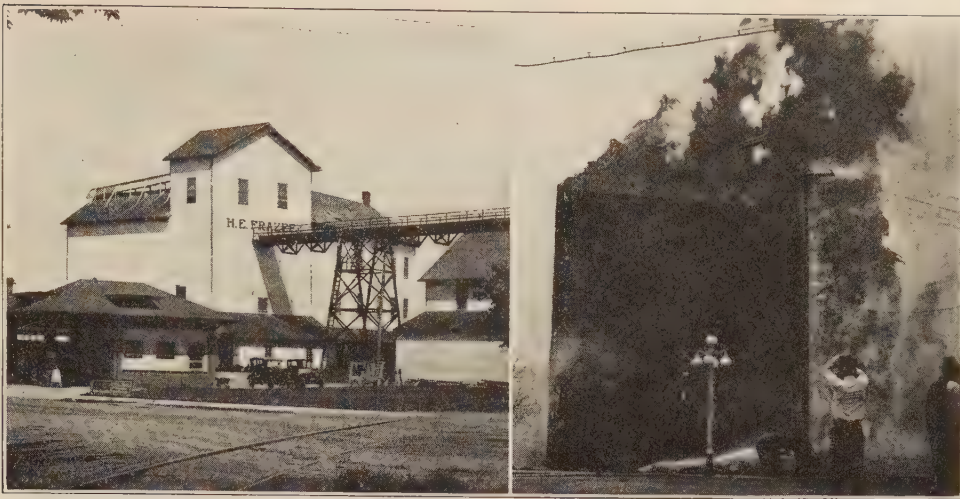
## Humphrey Elevator Company

1129 Division St.

Faribault, Minn.







## It Wasn't An Armco Elevator

The entire plant of H. E. Frazee, of Pelican Rapids, Minn., consisting of a 200-bbl. flour mill and a 60,000-bushel elevator, was destroyed by fire on May 3.

The above view of the plant shows the existing fire hazards. The buildings are set close together. They are of wood construction and made more hazardous from a fire protective standpoint by galleries and runways connecting the buildings. On the other side locomotive sparks present an additional hazard.

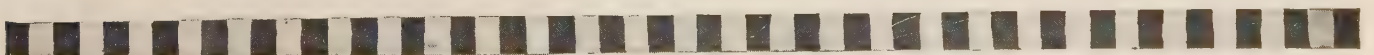
But this is just the average condition among 26,000 plants. It's no wonder, then, that the responsible builders who design and construct modern plants protect them with Armco Ingot Iron siding

and roofing. It's cheapest in the long run. Armco is rust-resisting. That it lasts longest under the most adverse conditions of elevator operation means it lasts longest under all conditions.

The reliable builder will specify Armco Ingot Iron for siding and roofing providing it receives your approval. An Armco job will have your approval if you will give some thought to why it lasts longest and why builders encourage its use. From Thunder Bay, Canada, to Galveston, big terminal elevators have used Armco wherever conditions demanded the best protection money could buy. The same factors of selection pertain to country elevators. Have a talk with your builder before it's too late, or write us for information.

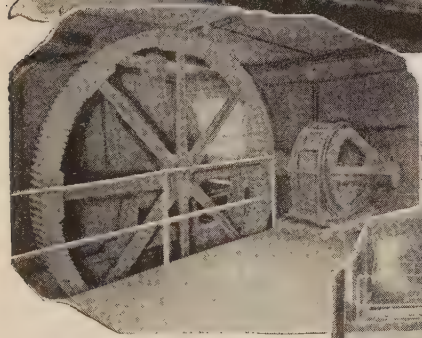
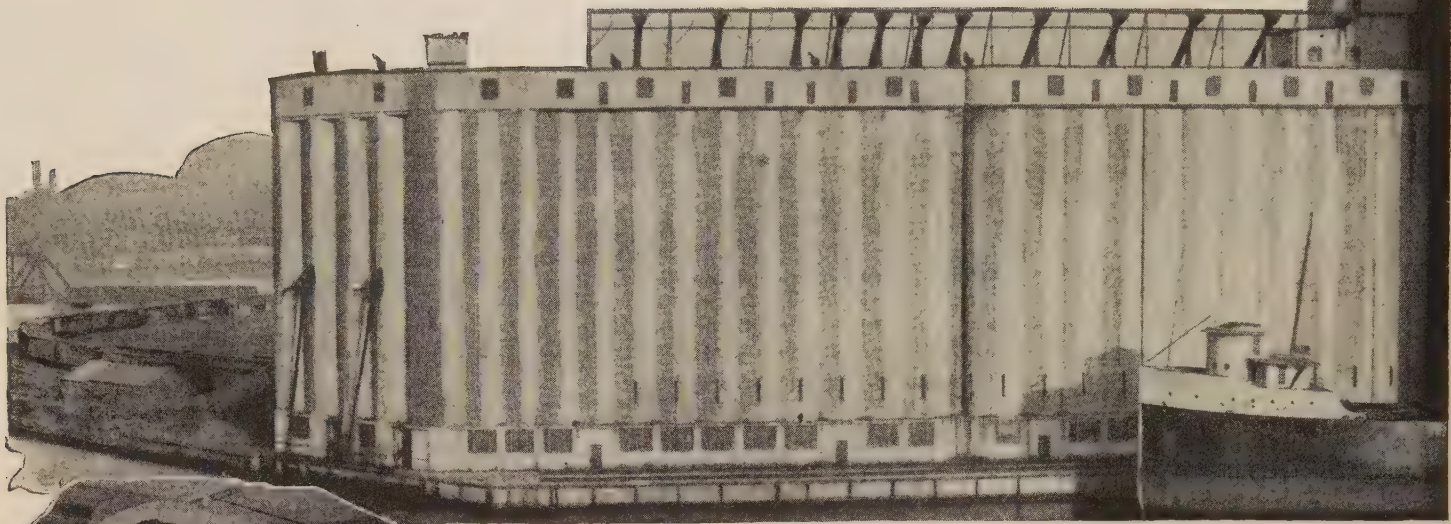


**The American Rolling Mill Co.**  
Middletown - - - Ohio





# —and in this Buffalo elevator



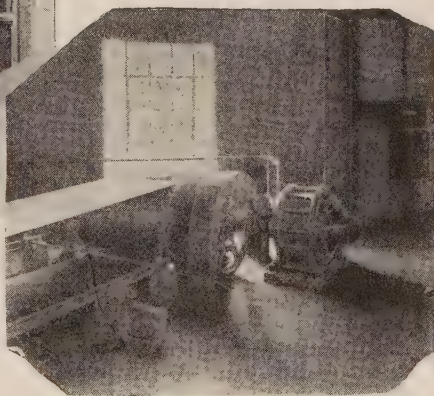
One of three installations of a G-E Motor gear-driving head pulley of shipping leg—elevating 14,000 bushels per hour



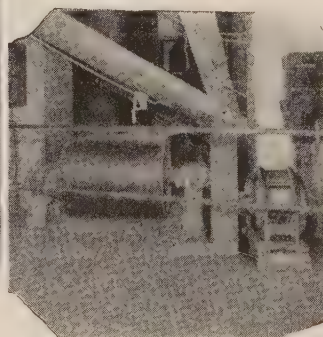
Two of four G-E Motors direct-connected to head pulleys of receiving and shipping legs—handling 12,000 bushels per hour



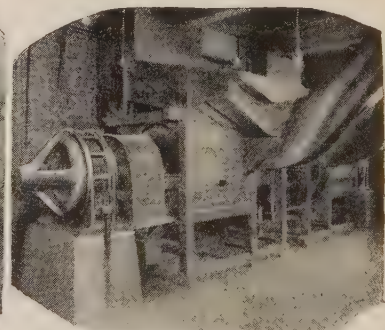
Two of seven G-E Hand Starting Compensators which control seven G-E Motors driving head pulleys of receiving and shipping legs



One of four G-E Motors direct driving 42" belt conveyors on bin floor. Each belt conveys 22,000 bushels per hour



G-E Motor driving 32" belt conveyor in basement of workhouse. This is one of eight similar installations



Two G-E Motors each direct-connected to oat clippers

## For Maximum Service

How much depends on the satisfactory performance of the equipment in a modern terminal elevator? Consider the cost of a let-down in the operating efficiency at a critical period during the grain handling season. Does not this consideration urge the use of reliable motors?

The successful motor drive of its equipment is the keystone of activities at Concrete-Central, which has a capacity of 4,500,000 bushels.

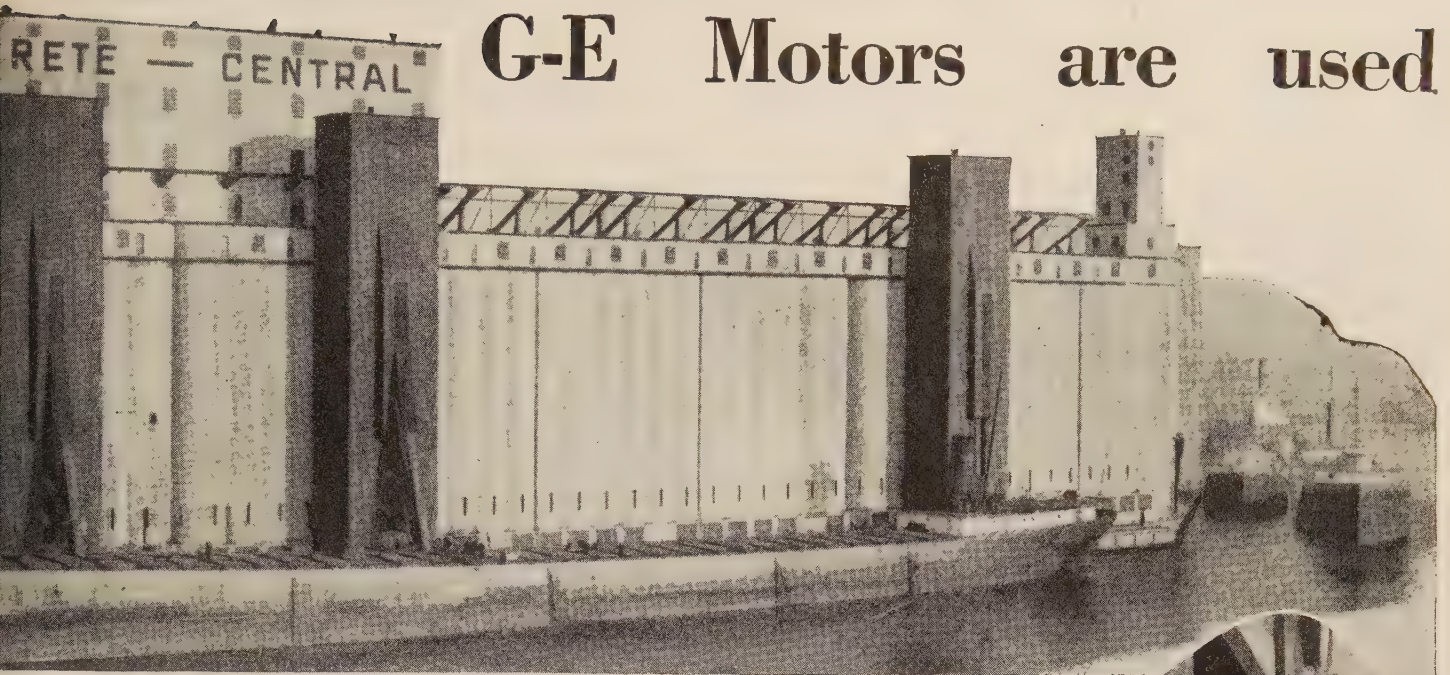
G-E Motors drive car pullers—car shovels—belt conveyors—receiving and shipping legs—clippers—drier fans—blowers.

That the successful operation of other big modern grain elevators in the United States and Canada is



# GENERAL





# G-E Motors are used

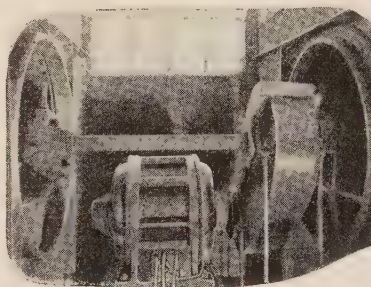
## Specify G-E Motor Drive

also linked with G-E Motors, evidences the opinion of reliable elevator builders toward G-E equipment.

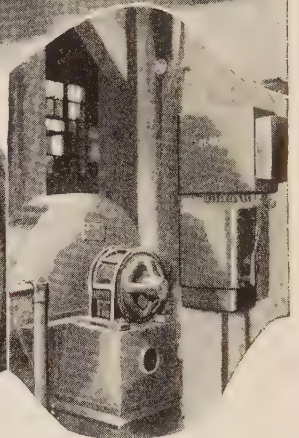
To all designers, builders and operators of grain handling plants the installations of G-E Motors throughout this terminal elevator have definite significance—DEPENDABILITY.

The General Electric Company offers the abilities of its engineers and the facilities of its factories in the successful working-out of the motor and complete electrical requirements for grain elevators.

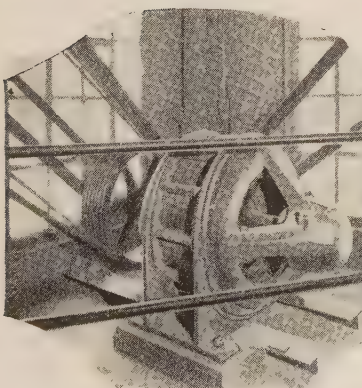
**General Electric Company**  
Schenectady, N. Y.  
Sales Offices in all Large Cities



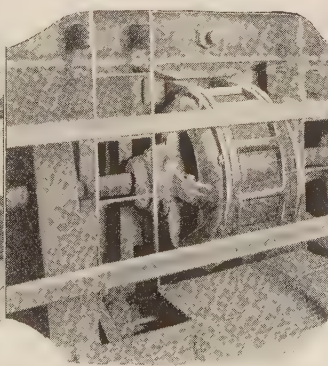
One of two G-E Motors, each of which drives two fans for hot and cold air in kiln. 500 bushels are dried every 20 minutes



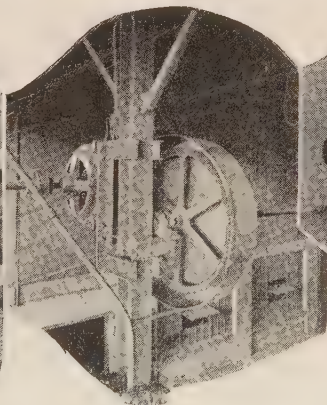
G-E Motor operating tunnel blower in basement of workhouse



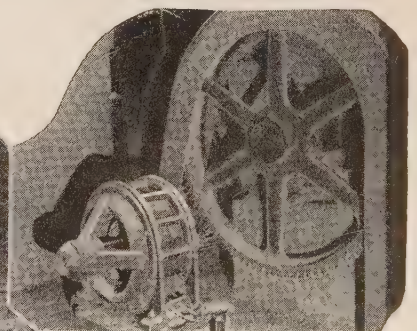
G-E Motor driving moving mechanism of marine leg, which includes leg pusher, leg hoist, tower mover



G-E Motor driving head pulley of marine leg—handling 25,000 bushels per hour



G-E Motor geared to shaft operating car unloading shovels. This is one of three similar installations—each motor operating two shovels. Operating but two units, over 100 cars a day have been unloaded



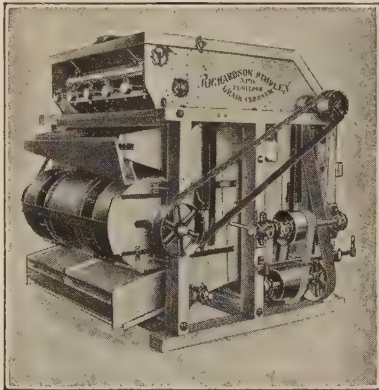
G-E Motor geared to car puller machinery. One of two installations, each of which pulls on 3 tracks



# ELECTRIC



# The Richardson Combination



THE SIMPLEX  
A Superior Cleaner

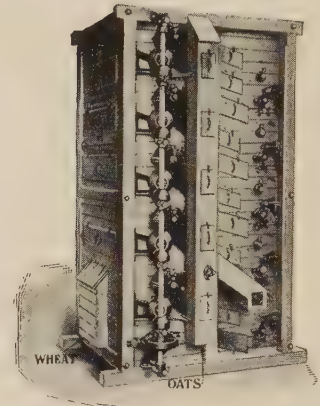
An Ideal Installation  
For Your Elevator.

It Means

Increased Capacity  
Higher Efficiency  
No Dockage

Get The Facts

Write Today For Catalogue!



RICHARDSON

Save the entire cost by reclaiming all the wheat formerly lost in the tailings from the regular cleaner. The improved Richardson, with automatic apron adjustment, is the machine especially adapted for this work.

## Richardson Grain Separator Company

1179 15th Avenue, S. E.

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# The Bauer

COSTS LESS PER HOUR

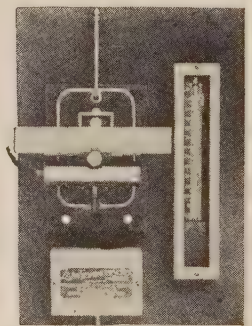
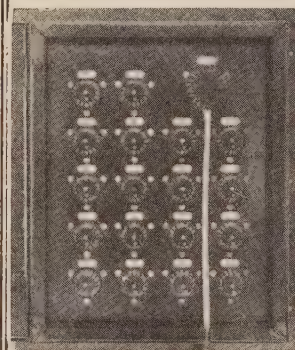
A NEW OFFER  
of Real Importance  
TO FEED MILL MEN  
Do not let it pass

Write for Particulars NOW

# The Bauer

COSTS LESS PER HOUR

The Bauer Bros. Co.  
506 Bauer Bldg.  
Springfield, Ohio



## The "ZELENY"

Protects Your Grain

It is a simple device for testing the condition of grain stored in bins or tanks, by giving at all times the accurate temperature of the grain, not merely at the bottom and the top of the bins but at intervals of five feet up through the bins. It saves you money by eliminating unnecessary turning of grain, which entails shrinkage, time, labor, power and wear on machinery; prevents bin-burned grain; increases working capacity of plants by saving time.

Further data will be furnished on request.

Western Fire Appliance Works  
542 S. Dearborn St. CHICAGO

A Few  
Zeleeny  
Installations

- Cargill Grain Co.
- Pillsbury Flour Mills
- Bartlett Frazier Co.
- Uplike Grain Co.
- Armour Grain Co.
- Larabee Flour Mills
- New Orleans Public Elevator
- Maney Milling Co.
- Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.
- Red Star Milling Co.



SAVE TIME AND MONEY! BUY YOUR

## Grain Elevator, Corn and Feed Mill, Conveying and Power Transmission Machinery

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER

Attrition Mills	Auto Grain Scales	Bearings, all kinds
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Ear Corn Crushers	Conveyor Parts	Drop Hangers
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Exhaust Fans	Elevator Supplies	Gearing, all kinds
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Feed Packers	Grain Testers	Manila Rope
Feed Screens	Hopper Scales	Pillow Blocks
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Grain Separators	Power Shovels	Safety Set Collars
Grain Sieves	Steel Conveyors	Sprocket Wheels
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Meal Sifters	Turn Heads	Tension Carriages
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Wheat Magnets, Etc.	Wheat Steamers, Etc.	Wood Split Pulleys, Etc.

Let Us Quote on Your Requirements



**BARNARD & LEAS MFG. CO.**  
MILL BUILDERS AND  
MILL FURNISHERS  
ESTABLISHED 1860. MOLINE, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

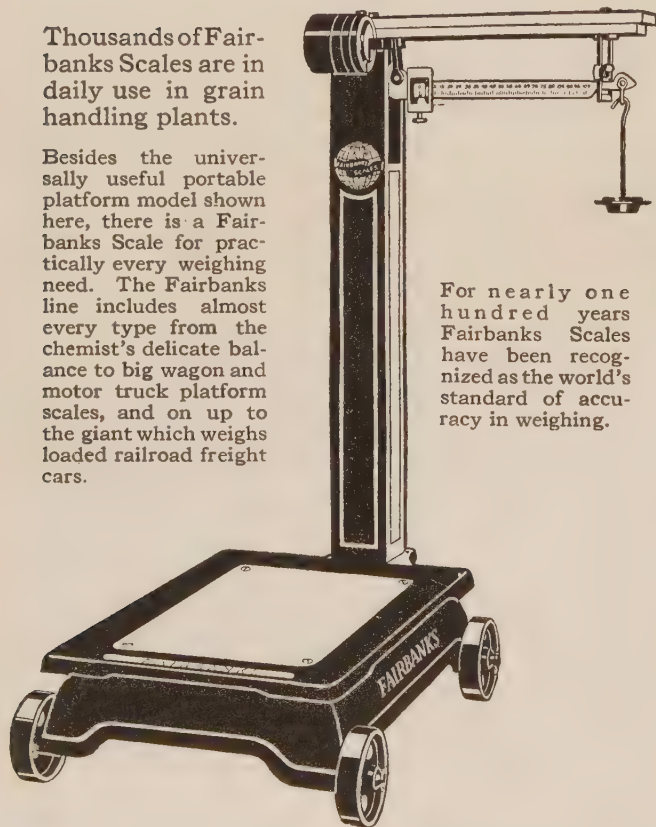




500 lbs.  
capacity  
**\$16<sup>15</sup>**  
f.o.b.  
factory  
1000 lbs. capacity  
**\$18.90** f.o.b. factory

Thousands of Fairbanks Scales are in daily use in grain handling plants.

Besides the universally useful portable platform model shown here, there is a Fairbanks Scale for practically every weighing need. The Fairbanks line includes almost every type from the chemist's delicate balance to big wagon and motor truck platform scales, and on up to the giant which weighs loaded railroad freight cars.



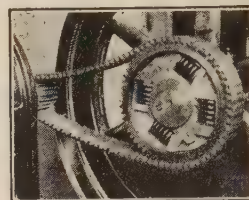
For nearly one hundred years Fairbanks Scales have been recognized as the world's standard of accuracy in weighing.

Chicago, 900 South Wabash Ave.  
New York, Broome and Lafayette Sts.

**FAIRBANKS  
SCALES**

*"If It's Weighed on a FAIRBANKS,  
There's No Argument"*

Drive, showing  
shock - absorb-  
ing sprocket.



## FIGHTING FRICTION

American High Speed Chains run with practically no sliding contact, assuring minimum friction. The absence of initial tension means bearing wear reduced to the limit.

These two qualities, combined with the fact that American High Speed Chains transmit between 98 and 99% of the power applied, make our chains the only worth-while method of power transmission.

*A letter from you will bring an engineer to talk over your particular transmission problems.*

**AMERICAN**  
HIGH SPEED CHAIN CO.  
INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.

## Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

With the use of Form 19GT as a scale book much time and labor will be saved as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Chance of error will be minimized as both the ticket and office record will be the same.

This book contains 250 leaves. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Size of book 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 inches, each book supplied with 5 sheets of carbon.

The printing is crosswise ticket and has spaces for the following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer."

Form 19GT Duplicating (250 pages) \$1.50

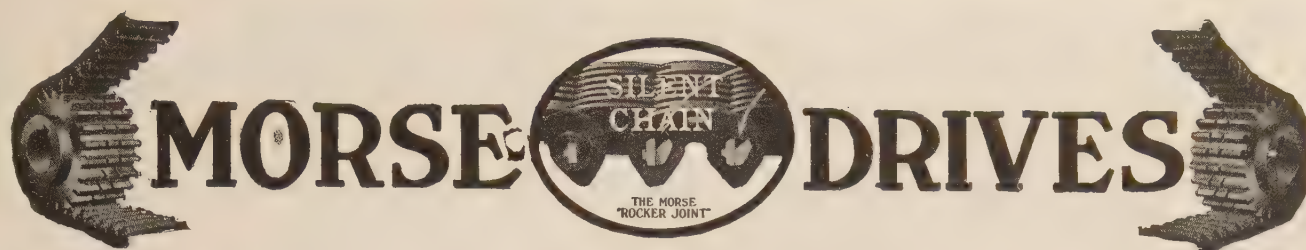
Form 19GT Triplicating (375 pages) 2.00

**Grain Dealers Journal**

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.





Sunset Elevator, Galveston, Texas. Designed and erected by James Stewart & Co., Chicago.

## Efficient Drives for American Ports

**D**URING the short space of ten years the grain handling facilities of American Ports has been greatly enlarged, due to the necessity of expeditiously handling grain for export. The interesting part is that Morse Silent Chain Drives has been an important factor in the modernization of these facilities in Galveston, New York City, Norfolk and other ports.

Reputable designers and constructors of grain elevators and flour mills, where efficiency and economy of operation is required, invariably specify Morse Drives.

## MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

*There is a Morse Engineer Near You*

ATLANTA, GA....Candler Bldg., Earl F. Scott & Co.  
BALTIMORE, MD.....1402 Lexington Building  
BOSTON, MASS.....141 Milk Street  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.....404 Commercial Bank Bldg.  
CHICAGO, ILL.....Merchants L. & T. Building  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.....Engineers Bldg.  
DETROIT, MICH.....7601 Central Ave.  
KANSAS CITY, MO...Finance Bldg., Morse Eng'g Co.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.....Dufferin St., Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.

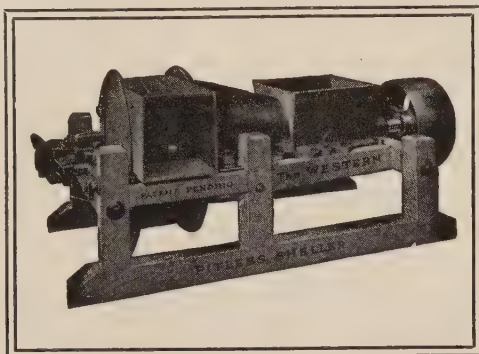
NEW YORK CITY.....30 Church Street  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., S. 3d St., Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.  
MONTREAL, St. Nicholas Bldg., Jones & Glassco Reg'd  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.....Franklin Trust Bldg.  
PITTSBURGH, PA.....Westinghouse Bldg.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.....Monadnock Bldg.  
ST. LOUIS, MO....Chemical Bldg., Morse Engr'g Co.  
TORONTO, Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Jones & Glassco Reg.

**"Morse" is the Guarantee Always Behind the Efficiency, Durability and Service**

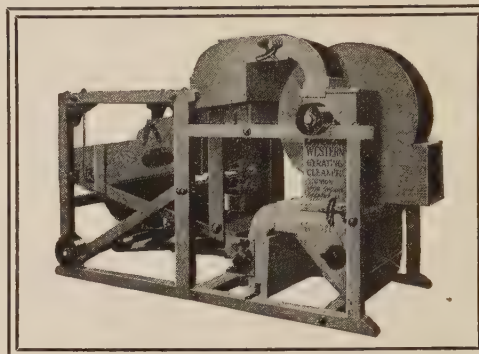


# NO ADVANCE IN PRICES

## WESTERN LINE GRAIN ELEVATOR MACHINERY Shellers and Cleaners



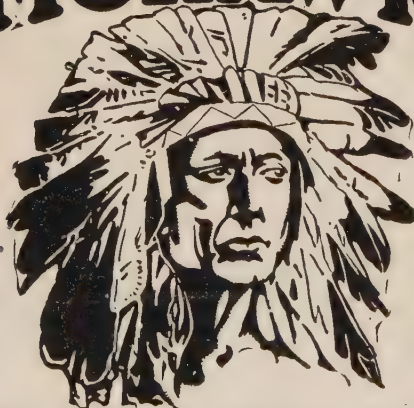
PITLESS SHELLER



GYRATING CLEANER

**UNION IRON WORKS - DECATUR, ILL.**

# MOHAWK



## RUBBER BELTING

For many years the **Standard Belting** for elevators.

Specify this belting when contracting to build or remodel.

Demand it when ordering direct.

**The Gutta Percha & Rubber-Mfg. Co.**  
301 W. Randolph St. CHICAGO  
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle

### Receiving and Shipping Set of Grain Books

**Grain Scale Book** Size of page,  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$  inches. This indexed receiving book is designed to meet the needs of dealers who want something better than the ordinary. Separate pages are given to each farmer and all are indexed so that their accounts may be instantly located. If so desired, it can be used as a grain journal, the two "L. F." columns providing for posting both debits and credits and entering the numbers of the ledger pages.

The book contains 252 numbered pages of high grade heavy linen ledger paper, each ruled for 41 wagon loads, thus having room for 10,332 loads, in addition to a 28-page index. Together with "Grain Shipping Ledger" it forms a complete set of books of high grade.

This book is bound in heavy red keratol back and corners with black cloth sides, and its name is stamped in gold leaf on the front cover. **Order Form 23. Price, \$4.50.** Weight, 6 lbs.

**Grain Shipping Ledger.** Size of page,  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The Grain Shipping Ledger is the best shipping book money can buy, giving complete information regarding each shipment and the returns therefrom. Left hand pages show complete records of each shipment, while corresponding lines on right hand pages show details of the "Returns."

Each book contains 100 double pages of heavy linen ledger paper and a 16-page index, thus affording ample space for a large number of accounts. Each page is ruled for 50 entries, giving a total capacity of 5,000 cars to the book.

This double page form, combined with "Grain Scale Book" makes an excellent set of books for country dealers who want high grade material and workmanship as well as practical convenience. It is cloth bound with black keratol back and corners. "Grain Shipping Ledger" is stamped in gold leaf on front cover. **Order Form 24. Price \$4.00** Weight, 5 lbs.

### Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



# Corrugated Sheets

We specialize in corrugated sheets for roofing and siding; also sheet metal work for elevators. Immediate shipment from Chicago.

**The Sykes Company**  
2270 W. 58th Street  
CHICAGO

## OUR IMPROVED Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

Form A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

" B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

" C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

" D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

" E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon. You tear out the original to send to the claim agent, and the carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00

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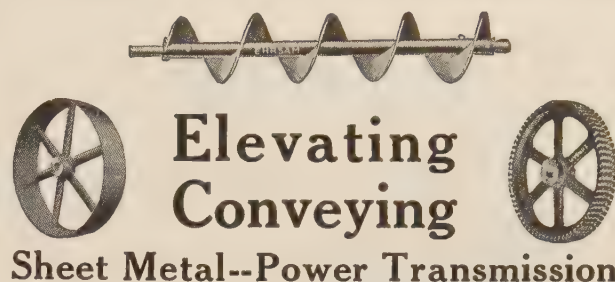
411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price \$2.00.

Send all orders to

**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**

309 South La Salle Street

CHICAGO, ILL.

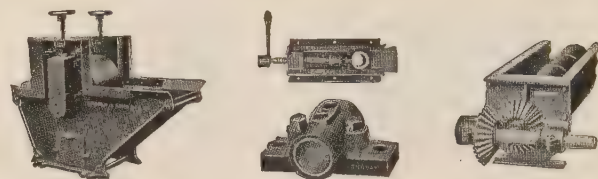


Machinery, because of the important part each plays in the operation of a grain elevator, should be the best obtainable. For many years we have specialized in the manufacture of the better class of grain elevator and flour machinery. No matter what equipment you may require, we can furnish it.

Located on three railroads, we are in position to make prompt shipment.

Send for our catalog No. 22 which describes, in detail, our very extensive line of grain elevator machinery.

**The J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.**  
Enterprise, Kansas



## The Standard Grain, Seed and Bean Cleaners

By nearly two decades of successful manufacturing have proven satisfactory in every installation.

### *Some Points of Merit:*

Automatic Traveling Brushes under screens  
Standard Blast Control, a departure from the ordinary

Force Feed Hopper

Suction Fan Dust Collector

Ring Oiler Bearings on Fan

Counter Balanced Shoe

Scalper Screen

Very light running.

*Let us explain more fully by  
sending our catalog.*

**The Burch Plow Works Co.**  
Crestline, Ohio



# This sign

—belongs in many mills

We are responsible  
for all **FIRES** and  
dust **EXPLOSIONS**  
and their consequences.

*The Management*

**Y**OU'LL agree that a big part of dust explosions and fires are the result of sparks—that sparks are nearly always caused by tramp iron entering mills. And if you realize how easily such fires can be prevented—and still refuse to prevent them—then surely that sign should be posted in your plant.

Dings Magnetic Separators will eliminate the cause of fires—tramp iron. They are powerful electro-magnets, not the feeble kind that are misnamed "permanent" magnets. They will save grinding faces, bolting cloth, and rolls. That means they will save money. But even if you don't want to save money we believe that you want to protect human lives, so send the coupon below for the bulletin.

**Dings**  
*High Intensity*  
**MAGNETIC  
SEPARATION**

Dings Magnetic Separator Co.,  
642 Smith St., Milwaukee, Wis.

G.D.J.-7-25-23

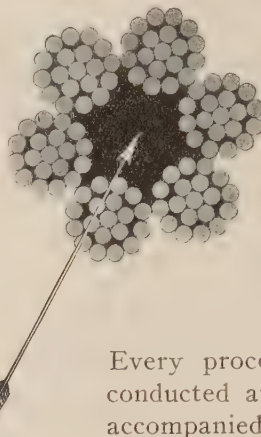
Please send the Dings Bulletin—Free.

Firm .....

Address .....

My Name .....

Title .....



## Roebbling Blue Center Steel Rope

is a special rope for special purposes where the duty is extremely heavy or severe.

Every process of manufacture is conducted at the Roebbling Works, accompanied by the most exacting tests.

Look for the Blue Hemp Center.

### Durable Wire Rope for

Power Grain Shovels	Jack Ropes
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John A. Roebbling's Sons Company

165 West Lake Street

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Mills at Roebbling and Trenton, New Jersey

*Roebbling Wire Rope the standard for every purpose*

## ONE MAN and the NEW BADGER

Look for the word "BADGER"  
it identifies our product.



BUILT FOR HEAVY DUTY—this Car-Mover will stand up under the most severe service,—yet it is light and well balanced—therefore easily operated and handled.

**SOLD ON THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL—WARRANTED AGAINST BREAKAGE FOR 6 MONTHS.**

Freight paid both ways, if after a fair trial you don't find it worth the price and then some.

ORDER FROM YOUR NEAREST DEALER

Sole Manufacturers

ADVANCE Car-Mover Company, Appleton, Wis.

Price \$8.00 Each



## To Fit Your Conditions

We are equipped to make complete new installations on modern plans, and guarantee the whole installation to produce results. We also remodel old systems, and make additions where present system has become inadequate. Defective systems corrected.

Armour Grain Co.  
Chicago  
Northrup-King Co.  
Minneapolis  
Quaker Oats Co., 5  
Plants  
B. & O. Elevator,  
Baltimore  
J. C. Hunt Grain Co.  
Wichita Falls, Tex.  
Santa Fe Elevators  
Kansas City  
Capitol Elevator,  
Duluth

**Cyclone Blow Pipe Co.**

2542-52 W. 21st St.

Chicago, Ill.



# Saves $7\frac{3}{4}$ cents on each Barrel

Fairbanks Morse & Co.,

February 2, 1923

Kansas City, Mo.

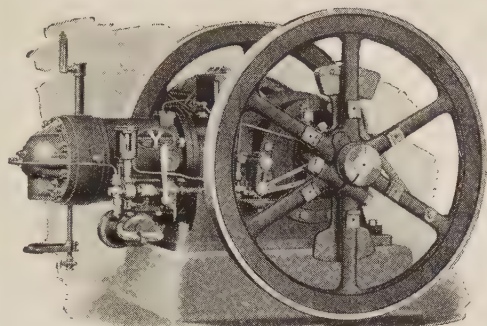
Gentlemen:

We received a letter from you recently in reference to our success with the Type Y, engine purchased from you in July, 1922.

The entire cost for operating this engine, not including labor, from July 22nd, until December 31st, was  $3\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per barrel average for the period named above. This cost per barrel as compared to about 11¢ per barrel the previous year when we operated a steam plant, with coal for fuel, shows a very substantial saving, and is even better than claimed by your Salesman when recommending that we make this change in our power plant.

Yours very truly

THE BOARD



Made in sizes from 10 h. p.  
to 300 h. p.

**Fairbanks, Morse & Co.**  
MANUFACTURERS CHICAGO



## GEARS

**S**MOOTH running, correct in design, accurate and true to pitch, Caldwell gears are bound to please you. We make all types—machine-molded, cut tooth, mortise gears, worm gears etc. Caldwell promptness is traditional. It is at your service. Our stocks assure prompt shipment. Let us figure with you next time you are in the market.

H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO. LINK-BELT COMPANY, OWNER

Chicago, 17th St. and Western Avenue

Dallas, Texas, 709 Main St.

New York, Woolworth Bldg.

# CALDWELL





# Kewanee

## All Steel Truck Lift

When you buy a Kewanee *All-Steel Truck Lift* you buy *years of real service*—not merely a piece of truck dumping equipment. Consider the following features—which have made the Kewanee the Standard by which all truck dumping equipment is judged.

**All Steel:** Nothing to wear out, or warp. Built like a steel bridge.

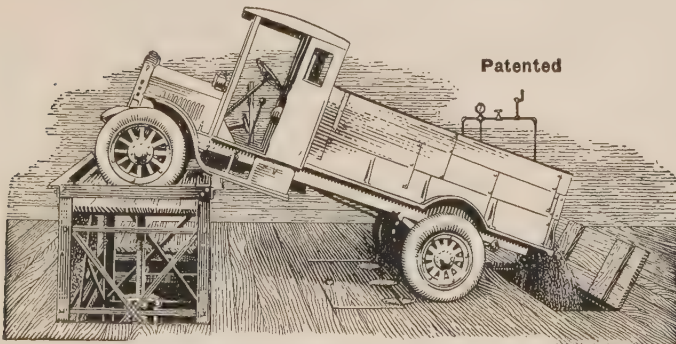
**Real Roller Bearings:** The lift slides up and down easily, quietly and without jerks on steel roller bearings. The Kewanee is the *only* real roller bearing lift made.

**Safety Guard:** This guard automatically rises and surrounds the wheels before the truck is raised. It can't be forgotten. There is no blocking or chaining, no catches, no latches or "dogs" to be set.

**Riveted Steel Air Tank:** With a Kewanee you get a *riveted* steel tank, with most other devices a cheaper *welded* tank.

### Costs less installed than any other reliable device

When you install a Kewanee you have the finest truck dumping equipment money can buy. And yet *the figures taken from hundreds of installations show that a Kewanee actually costs less installed than any other reliable device you can buy.*



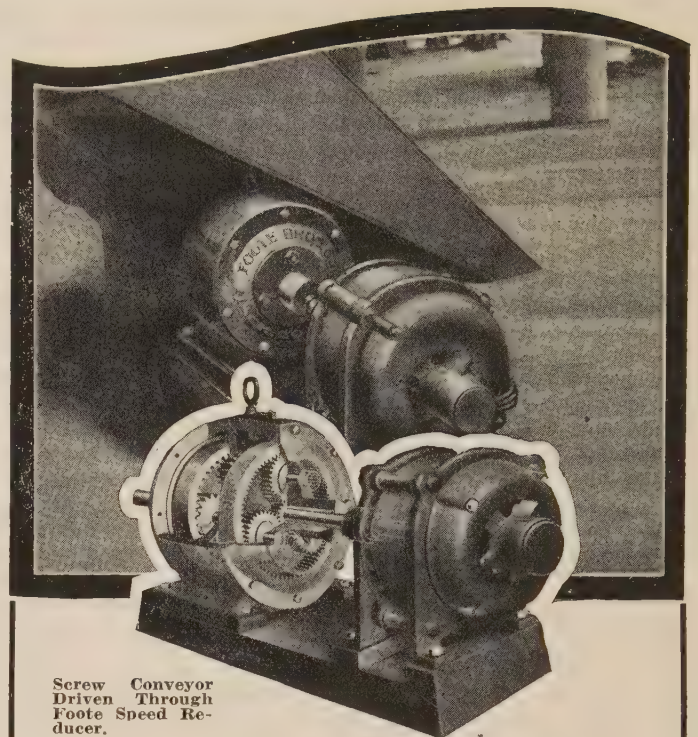
Sold and installed by most all good elevator contractors. If your contractor does not have blue prints and prices write us direct.

## Kewanee Implement Company

Kewanee, Illinois

Southwestern Distributors

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Kansas City, Mo.



Screw Conveyor Driven Through Foote Speed Reducer.

## "The Proof of the Pudding"



"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," goes that old saying. And the proof of the advantages of Foote Speed Reducers is in their use.

You will never fully appreciate their value—why they save maintenance and upkeep costs and provide better working conditions until you try a Foote Speed Reducer.

Foote Speed Reducers are the ideal method of reducing the speed of motors operating belt and screw conveyors, elevator legs, etc.

**Try one Foote Speed Reducer** on one piece of your equipment. Then you will realize why they will lower your power transmission costs. Consult Foote Engineers.

*Send for literature*

## Foote Bros. Gear & Machine Co.

Mfrs. of Rawhide and Bakelite Pinions and Cut Gears of all Kinds. Send for Catalog. Special Machinery Made to Order. Submit your Blueprints.

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J. R. SHAYS, JR.  
100 Greenwich St.  
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KING & KNIGHT,  
Underwood Bldg.  
San Francisco, Cal.



## Proof Positive of Invincible Quality

Recent Contracts for INVINCIBLE MACHINES were placed by such internationally known concerns as:—

**Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.**  
New Mill, Buffalo, N. Y.  
98 Machines

**Quaker Oats Company**  
New Mill, Peterboro, Ont.  
20 Machines

**Baltimore & Ohio Ry. Co.**  
New Elevator, Baltimore, Md.  
10 Machines

The significant thing is not alone in the fact that these orders came to us, but that all three companies have been using INVINCIBLE MACHINES for years.

The highest degree of perfection in the finished product is never attained except by the employment of Machinery of First Quality.

*Quality is Inherent in Invincibles*

## Invincible Grain Cleaner Company Silver Creek, N. Y.

Representatives in—

Minneapolis, Chicago, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Remont, Ohio; Bristol, Tenn.; Philadelphia, San Francisco, London, Eng.

## HALL SIGNALING DISTRIBUTOR



This simple unique device with only two moving parts has saved its various owners in ten years

**OVER A MILLION DOLLARS**

Each is as good today as when bought and will be for future generations.

**IT'S AN ECONOMIC GEM**

### ~~HALL~~ SPECIAL (Elevator Leg)

ONE HUNDRED PERCENT greater efficiency.  
FIFTY PERCENT longer life.

A record the Hall Special is making every day where in use.

COSTS LESS TO INSTALL, or to OPERATE, or to MAINTAIN and does DOUBLE the work of any other leg of equal size.

**HALL DISTRIBUTOR CO., 1913 Harney St., OMAHA, NEBR.**

**10,000 SHIPPERS  
Are now using**

**TYDEN  
CAR SEALS**

Bearing shipper's  
name and consecutive  
numbers.

Prevent

**CLAIM LOSSES**

Write for samples  
and prices

**INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.**

Chas. J. Webb, Vice-President  
617 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



**IT PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS**

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of Shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Pleased to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years & it's less than One Dollar per year for repairs." R. W. Watt, Jacobsville, O.

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue.

**N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.**



A  
cyclone  
in the  
true sense  
of the word  
has force of  
air without any back draft.

## The New "1905" Cyclone Dust Collector

By improved construction, three-fourths of the back draft is eliminated and better work is done on less power. Send for prices and particulars.

**The Knickerbocker Co.  
Jackson, Mich.**

## CONFIRMATION BLANKS

**Simple - Complete - Safe**

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5 1/4 x 8".

Order form No. 6 CB, Price 90 cts.

**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 309 S. La Salle Street, CHICAGO**

If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and returns the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

## Put Your Name

where every progressive  
grain dealer will see it  
and keep it there.

THAT IS IN THE

**Grain Dealers Journal**

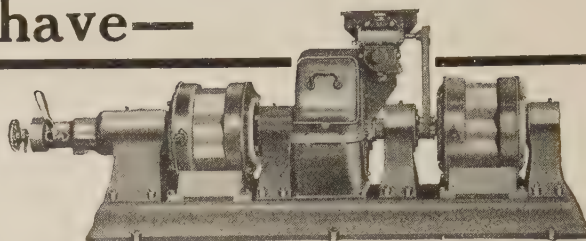
OF CHICAGO



## The best advertisement any elevator operator can have—

The product turned out by the MONARCH Ball Bearing Attrition Mill is the best advertisement that any elevator operator can have. Every time a MONARCH Mill is put in the customers begin talking about the better quality of feed that they are getting. Then new customers show up every day.

MONARCHS are money makers. They are building profitable grinding businesses for many elevator operators.



In writing for details about the MONARCH Attrition Mill state about how much grinding you have to do. We can then suggest the size of mill to fit your work best.

*You can have the same success many others are having by using the equipment that is profitable to operate. Talk it over with our specialists who will be glad to give you the facts in detail.*

**SPROUT, WALDRON & CO., 1202 Sherman St., MUNCY, PA.**

GEO. J. NOTH, Mgr.  
Chicago Office: 9 South Clinton St.

H. C. MALSNESS, Mgr.  
Kansas City Office: 308 New England Bldg.

THE MONARCH MILL BUILDERS



### Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00  
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

**H. S. COVER**  
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



### Certain Departments

in this number of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL are especially interesting. After you have read them, consider carefully whether you are not better off with the twenty-four numbers of the Journal, on your desk, or the \$2.00 in your pocket.

## Dust Collectors



alone do not prevent explosions in Elevators, but

## DAY

Dust Collecting Systems do when properly installed.

## The Day Company

1006 Lyndale Avenue N.

Minneapolis, Minn.

## ACCOUNT BOOKS FOR GRAIN DEALERS

**GRAIN RECEIVING BOOK Form 12 AA** is designed to facilitate keeping a record of weights and number of bushels in wagon loads of grain received.

Each page is 8 1/4 x 14 inches, and at top of the 11 columns are printed Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount and Remarks.

Each page has spaces for 40 wagon loads and each book has 160 pages or spaces for records of 6,400 loads. The book is well printed, ruled on ledger paper, and substantially bound in full heavy canvas covers. Weighs 2 1/4 lbs.

**GRAIN SHIPPING BOOK Form 14 AA** is designed to facilitate recording sales, shipments and returns from the shipments made. Its use will save much time and book work. The pages are 10 1/4 x 16 1/4 inches, used double. The left-hand pages are ruled for information regarding **Sales and Shipments**; the right-hand pages for **Returns**. Under **Sales** the column headings are Date, Amount Sold, Price, Grain, Terms. Under **Shipments** are Date, Car Number and Initial. Our **Weights** in Bushels, Grade, Route, Rate. Under **Returns** are Destination, Grade, Difference, Bushels Over, Short, Gross Proceeds, Freight, Over, Short, Commissions, Other Charges, Total Charges, Net Proceeds, Drafts, Remarks.

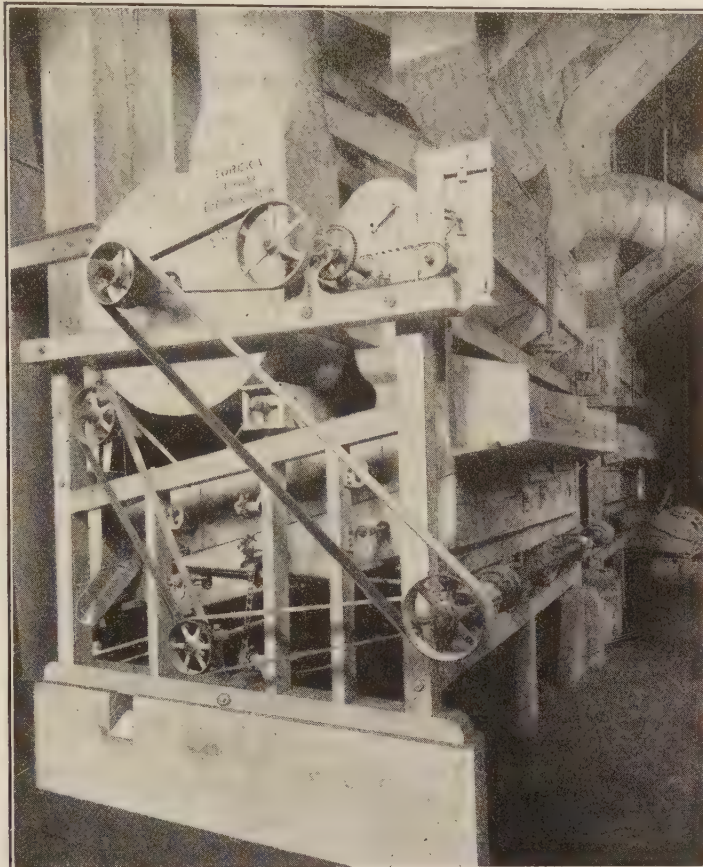
The book contains 76 double pages, with room for records of 2,250 cars, is printed on linen ledger, well bound in heavy canvas covers with keratol corners. Weighs 4 lbs.

**COMPLETE SET FOR \$6.25**

**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**

309 So. La Salle Street, Chicago.





## The Norfolk Municipal Elevator

Reputed to be the

**Fastest Working House  
in America**

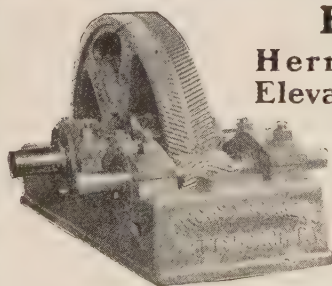
and the last word in elevator construction is equipped with

## Eureka Compound Cleaners

Thousands have inspected these (ball-bearing eccentrics) separators. Export wheat is being raised two grades by the "Eureka's."



**S. HOWES CO., Inc.**  
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.



### **FAWCUS** Herringbone Gear Elevator & Conveyor Drives

Save 25% to 50% in maintenance and operating costs.

Gears enclosed in dust proof and oil tight cases with roller bearings.

*Efficient - Durable - Compact*

**FAWCUS MACHINE COMPANY**  
Pittsburgh, Penn.



## The Atlas Car Mover

*The Car Mover With Power*

When you put an Atlas under the wheels of a car there is never a question about moving it.

**Compound Action      Fully Guaranteed**

**The Best Car Mover on Earth**

**APPLETON CAR MOVER COMPANY**  
Appleton, Wisconsin

## Clean and Load in One Operation

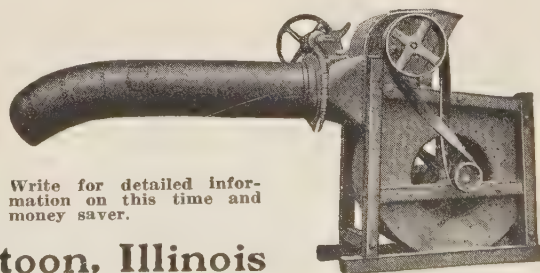
To make the most money these days the grain elevator operator must operate his plant as economically as possible; he must ship the highest grade possible and it must be clean. To get the maximum in loading facilities and at the same time clean the grain loaded every elevator operator should install

### The Combined Grain Cleaner and Pneumatic Car Loader

It does not mill or crack the grain; fills cars to full capacity; strong, durable, requires no attention after starting. Cools and dries the grain as it passes through the air.

Used by hundreds of elevator owners. List of users will be sent you upon request.

**Mattoon Grain Conveyor Co., Mattoon, Illinois**



Write for detailed information on this time and money saver.



## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

*For Concrete or Wood*

**Grain Elevators  
Feed Plants  
Corn Plants  
Coal Elevators**

**YOUNGLOVE CONSTRUCTION CO.**  
Sioux City, Iowa  
*30 Years of Practical Experience*

### FEED SYSTEM ENGINEERING

Feed Plant Designing  
and Equipping

Feed Formulas and Manufacturing  
Methods

**S. T. EDWARDS & CO.**  
110 S. Dearborn St. CHICAGO

**BIRCHARD**  
CONSTRUCTION CO.  
CONTRACTORS GRAIN ELEVATORS  
Mills and Warehouses  
Especially Designed for Economy  
of Operation and Maintenance  
704 Terminal Bldg. LINCOLN, NEB.

**D. F. HOAG & CO.**  
Designers and Constructors of  
**GRAIN ELEVATORS**  
Corn Exchange, Minneapolis

**Eikenberry Construction Co.**  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.  
We make a specialty of Designing  
and Building  
**GRAIN ELEVATORS**

**JONES-HETTELSATER CONST. CO.**  
Designers and Builders of  
**GRAIN ELEVATORS and FLOUR MILLS**  
706 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**JAS. H. BROWN CO.**  
R. J. Keehn, Supervising Engineer  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
Designers and Constructors  
Grain Elevators Flour Mills  
All Materials  
We Also Do Repair Work

**W. C. Bailey & Son**  
Contractors and Builders of  
**Mills, Elevators and Warehouses**

**EFFICIENT ERECTING CO.**  
We make plans and build up-to-date  
**GRAIN ELEVATORS AND MILLS**  
GEO. H. CRAIG  
386 120th Place, Blue Island, Ill.

The Spencer Construction Company  
*Grain Storage Tanks  
Mill Buildings  
Warehouses*  
Garrett Bldg. Baltimore, Md.

We can furnish and install  
equipment in old or new ele-  
vators guaranteeing greater  
capacity with less power  
and positive non-chokable leg.  
Cooper Bldg. Sunderland Bldg.  
DENVER, COLO. OMAHA, NEB.

**BOGESS CONSTRUCTION CO.**  
29 Gebhardt Block DECATUR, ILL.  
Builders of  
**GRAIN ELEVATORS and COAL POCKETS**  
of the BETTER CLASS  
Special study given to each plant—Each  
plant fills the individual needs

**P. F. McALLISTER CO.**  
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS  
Grain Elevators, Driers, Coal Chutes  
Wood or Concrete  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

FOR  
**Concrete Elevators**  
**Townsend B. Smith**  
Designer and Builder  
Decatur, Ill.

**Siding and Roofing**  
Corrugated or Flat  
Galvanized or Painted  
Immediate Shipment from Stock  
**Nails**



Write—Wire—Phone

**Sied Mfg. Warehouse**  
1449 CENESEE KANSAS CITY, MO.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**THE GEER CO.**  
Designers--Builders  
Elevators--Coal Pockets  
Flour Mills  
Grand Island, Nebraska

**Decatur Construction Co.**  
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS  
OF GRAIN ELEVATORS  
760-762 Gushard Building  
DECATUR ILLINOIS

We enjoy the Grain Dealers Journal.  
It has more news of interest to the trade  
and it is more timely, more complete and  
better arranged than any other.—Roy O.  
Pratt, Pratt Grain Co., Harper, Kan.

**L. J. McMILLIN**  
ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR of  
**GRAIN ELEVATORS**  
Any Size or Capacity  
523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

**C. H. BENSON & CO.** Builders of Good Elevators  
FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS  
Corn Exchange Minneapolis

**A. F. ROBERTS**  
ERECTS ELEVATORS  
FURNISHES CORN MILLS  
WAREHOUSES  
PLANS ESTIMATES  
MACHINERY  
SABETHA KANSAS



309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.





One of a  
**Group of Elevators**

Built by us at Port Arthur. The group includes elevators for

The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.  
The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited.  
The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.

**THE BARNETT-McQUEEN COMPANY, LIMITED**

*Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS*

Offices: Fort William, Ont., Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn.

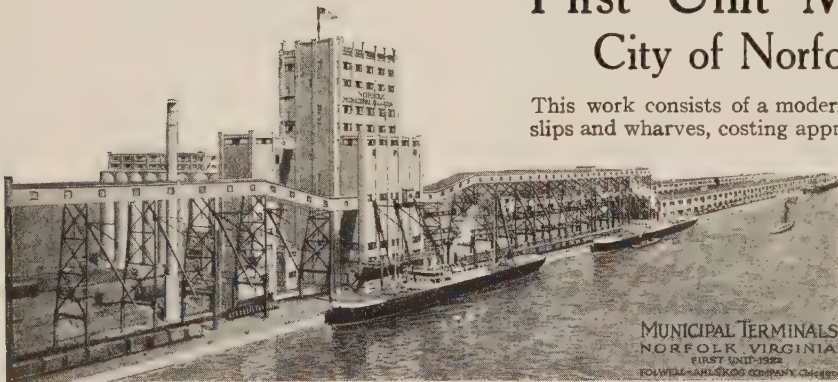
# Monarch Built Elevators

assure you economical design, first class work,  
efficient operation and **SATISFACTION**

*Let us submit Designs and Prices*

## Monarch Engineering Company

**BUFFALO, NEW YORK**



## First Unit Municipal Terminals, City of Norfolk, Virginia, U. S. A.

This work consists of a modern concrete grain elevator, piers, warehouses, slips and wharves, costing approximately \$5,000,000. It is being constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications and under the engineering supervision of

## Folwell-Ahlskog Co.

Engineers and Constructors

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

## The Most Modern Elevator in the World

This is an aeroplane view of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Northern Central Elevator No. 3, located at Canton, Baltimore, Maryland, capacity 5,000,000 bushels. This elevator is equipped with

### Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

*Every day in every way we are designing and building better and better Grain Elevators.*

*We have built for many of your friends—Eventually, we will build for you.*

*Why not now?*



## James Stewart & Co., Inc.

Designers and Builders  
**GRAIN ELEVATORS**  
In All Parts of the World

Grain Elevator Dept., W. E. Sinks, Manager  
1210 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.



## FEGLES CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Limited

Engineers, Contractors

General Offices

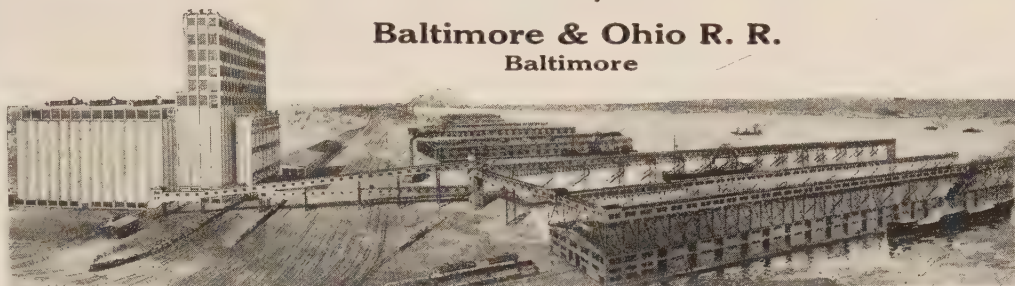
Minneapolis and Fort William



We have the following plants under construction, all fireproof and of advanced design. The Best Is None Too Good for Owners Like These: State of New York, Brooklyn, 2,000,000 bu. elevator and shipping galleries (illustration). State of North Dakota, Grand Forks, 2,000,000 bu. elevator and 3,000 bbl. mill. Archer-Daniels Linseed Co., Buffalo,  $\frac{3}{4}$  million bu. elevator and a real marine tower. Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Atchison, Kan.  $\frac{3}{4}$  million bu. elevator—Finest milling elevator in America. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd., Ft. William, Ont.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  million bu. storage.

*"A 1923 model that speaks for itself"*

**Baltimore & Ohio R. R.**  
Baltimore



**John S. Metcalf Co.**

Grain Elevator Engineers

108 S. La Salle Street  
Chicago, Ill.

54 St. Francois Xavier  
Street  
Montreal, Que.

also at

Melbourne,  
Australia

Buenos Aires,

Argentina

London, England

### THE RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.

SCHUYLER, NEB.

We build Modern Fireproof Grain Elevators  
Mill Buildings and Storage Bins

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIR WORK

Let Us Know Your Requirements

### BALLINGER CONSTRUCTION CO.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS — FLOUR MILLS

WOOD or CONCRETE

## SEND US YOUR INQUIRY

We have the most complete  
organization in the Northwest  
for the construction of

**GRAIN and COAL  
ELEVATORS**

**T. E. Ibberson Company**  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## WUD U SELL OUT?

Then read the advertisements in the "Elevators Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, or better still, advertise your property in the "Elevators For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, and get your own price for it.

**Grain Dealers Journal,** La Salle St., Chicago

Folwell-Sinks Form Lifting

# JACKS

For Grain Elevator and Silo  
Construction

Manufactured and Sold by

**NELSON MACHINE CO.**

WAUKEGAN, ILL.



## John K. Thompson Company

Engineers—Builders

Grain Elevators, Feed and Flour Mills  
Industrial Plants

We have associated with this organization men with  
practical operating experience as well as men with  
technical training and construction experience.

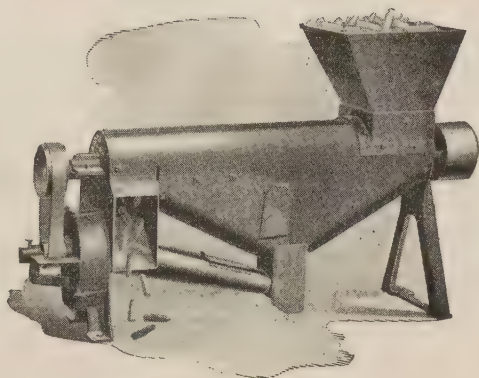
This insures economic and efficient design, resulting  
in low operating cost.

We will be pleased to furnish preliminary plans  
and estimates or to help out with operating difficulties.

2816 So. Michigan Ave.

Chicago, Ill.





### FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE!

Interesting news from H. P. Hawkins, miller and grain dealer in Kentucky:

"We have had one of your TRIUMPH Corn Shellers in use about twelve years and in the meantime bought a four hundred dollar sheller which is now in a corner of our warehouse covered with cobwebs, and we are again using our TRIUMPH because it will shell more corn in thirty days than the other, as the latter is out of commission 75% of the time. If we wanted a thousand bushel capacity we would simply add more TRIUMPHS."

*Let us tell you more about it. Ask for the descriptive bulletin.*

**THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.**  
Main Office and Works: Cleveland, Ohio.

## BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

**MUCH OF THIS LOSS** can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

**KENNEDY SYSTEM** of car liners prevent leakage in transit and we make car liners for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

**WILL YOU NOT** give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost of same? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our proposition.

**THE KENNEDY CAR LINER @ BAG CO.**  
SHELBYVILLE, IND.

Canadian Factory at Woodstock, Ontario.

## Eliminate Weevil

with

### Liquefied Hydrocyanic Acid

Developed for the elimination of Moth and Weevil in mills, elevators and grain in storage.

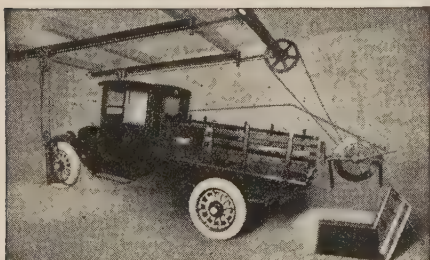
Endorsed by

The Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

**A. R. Young Material Co.**

1710 Grand Avenue

KANSAS CITY, MO.



### The McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump

Designed especially for long and short coupled wagons and trucks of any size. Can dump into one dump door regardless of the length of vehicle. By extending the overhead track can dump into any number of dump doors with the one device, and operate the same when standing by the door being dumped into.

The bevel friction winch gives full control when either lifting or lowering vehicles.

All parts in plain view. No openings required in driveway floor excepting dump doors.

Can be operated by hand or power. Substantially built. Positive in operation and Speedy.

**Satisfaction Guaranteed**

Address

**L. J. McMILLIN**

525 Board of Trade Building  
Indianapolis, Ind.

### GRAIN SCALE BOOK

Form 23 is an indexed receiving book which is a little better than the ordinary. Each man's loads are entered on his page and a 28-page index in the front enables you to locate any account immediately. Each page is ruled and has column headings as follows: L. F.; L. F.; Kind of Grain; Remarks; Gross; Tare; Net; Bushels; Pounds; Price; and Amount.

The book contains 252 pages and a 28-page index in front of the best grade heavy ledger paper, bound in heavy board with cloth sides and red keratol back and corners. Size of page is 10 1/4 x 15 1/2."

Below is a letter received from one user which testifies as to the serviceability of this book:

Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Ensign, Kansas  
Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Feb. 19, 1921.

Gentlemen:—Please send us by parcel post one grain scale book form No. 23.

This book is well made and stands up under the wear and tear of office routine.

Very truly, Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

(Signed) C. T. Jones, Mgr.

To obtain a copy of the best grain scale book printed, order Form 23. Weight 5 1/2 lbs. Price \$4.50.

**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**

309 So. LaSalle St.

Chicago, Ill

## WAGON LOADS RECEIVED

A book for the use of country grain buyers in keeping a record of grain received from farmers.

Its column headings are: Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars, Cents and Remarks.

The book is 9 1/4 x 12 inches, 160 pages, 20 lines to each page, giving room for recording 3,200 loads, printed on Linen Ledger Paper and is well bound in strong board covers with leather back and corners. Order Form 380.

Price \$3.00

**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL** 305 So. La Salle Street  
CHICAGO, ILL.

## WANT ADS

in the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL make wants known to everyone connected with the grain trade. If you desire to buy or rent, sell or lease an elevator or anything used by grain dealers, try a JOURNAL want ad twice a month and your want will soon be satisfied.



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

**NORTH DAKOTA**—Two elevators for sale; good grain business, good crops. Address 51N11 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**FLORIDA** corn elevator complete with shelter, press, dryer, recleaner, 4 elevators; used very little; at a bargain. Williams Grain Co., Alachua, Fla.

**OKLAHOMA** elevator for sale; 10,000 bushel house, cheap; good town; price right for quick sale. Address 51P18 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**—Elevator, fully equipped with side lines of coal, mill feeds, seeds, flour, and grist mill. Address 51P3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**INDIANA**—15,000 bu. cribbed iron clad elevator on private ground in central Indiana. Good coal, flour and feed business as side lines. Address 50E12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**SOUTH DAKOTA AND MINNESOTA** elevator property for sale. Formerly owned by the Security Elevator Co., of Minneapolis. Located at Hoven, Wecota, Brentford, Nahon, Cresbard, in South Dakota, and Clarksfield, Gibbon and Hazel Run, in Minnesota. Company being liquidated. Will make excellent small line, well located. Make offer for all or any part to T. Oas, Trustee, care Midland Nat'l Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

**IOWA**—A good grain station in central Iowa for sale. Address 51N12 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**EASTERN NEBRASKA** terminal elevator in first class shape; well located. Address 50A13 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**CENTRAL INDIANA** elevator for sale. 25,000 bus. capacity, 28 h.p. engine, on Pennsylvania lines. Must sell in order to settle estate. Address 50H21 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, ILLINOIS**, elevator for sale, 100,000 bus. capacity; station handles 600,000 bus. annually; farmers elevator competition; owner non-resident. James M. Maguire, 6454 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**OHIO**—Two grain elevators located Mt. Sterling, Ohio, and Cooks St., Ohio, in best corn, wheat and oats section in central Ohio. Will do three hundred thousand bushel or better per year. Write Box 66, Williamsport, Ohio, or Fred C. Betts & Co., Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

**INDIANA**—Elevator practically new near Indianapolis, doing good business in grain, coal, flour and feed. No competition and excellent territory. Price \$11,000. Five thousand dollars cash, balance easy terms. Address Reep & White, owners, 601 Board of Trade, Indianapolis, Ind.

## ELEVATOR FOR SALE.

**WESTERN KANSAS**—Elevator on A. T. & S. F. for sale. Electric power; only elevator in town; good shipping point and good retail trade. Address 51P11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**N. W. MISSOURI**—Modern 10,000 bu. elevator for sale in good town. Price \$7,500.00, some terms if desired. A good proposition for someone able who will give personal attention to the business. Address 51P5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

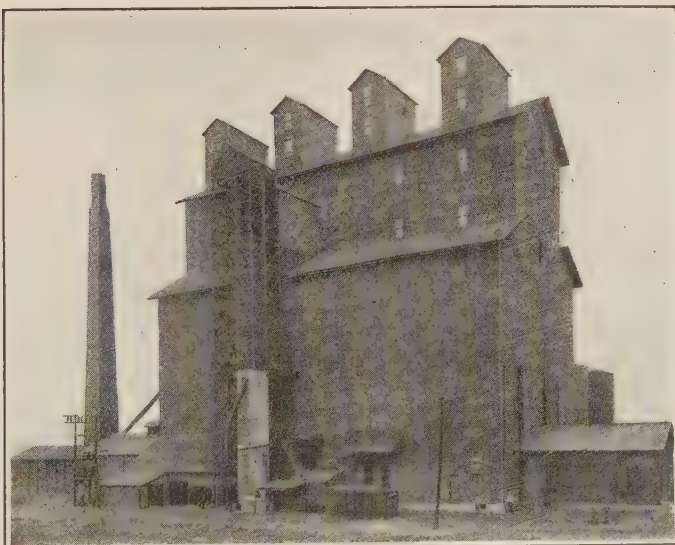
**CENTRAL ILLINOIS** elevator, 16,000 bu. capacity, on private ground, electric power; price right. Possession at once. Best farming county in Ill. Address 50L16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**WISCONSIN**—15,000 bu. cribbed elevator, iron clad, warehouse, coal shed, electric power. Good grain, feed, flour, coal and feed grinding business. No competition. Address 50M16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**HERE IS** what one advertiser in our "Elevators For Sale" columns writes us shortly after the third insertion of his ad: "I wish to tell you that my ad in your Journal is the first time I ever tried to find a buyer for anything I had for sale in my life. The old saying 'It pays to advertise' is certainly true. I have several good parties lined up from the many inquiries through my ad in your paper."

(Continued on page 100.)

# A Bargain



Elevator "A" Indianapolis, Ind.

Elevator "A" located on five acres of land in the heart of Indianapolis, Indiana, is offered for sale. Has a capacity of 400,000 bushels, easily capable of enlargement. Excellent receiving and shipping facilities, with access to five trunk lines. Electrically operated. Equipped with modern grain handling machinery, including grain dryer, and has four elevator legs and four large hopper scales.

Receiver will sacrifice for quick sale for \$75,000.

**The Union Trust Company, Receiver**  
120 E. Market Street  
Indianapolis, Ind.



**ELEVATORS FOR SALE.**

**SOUTH DAKOTA**—Six elevators for sale. Good grain and coal business. Box 270, Madison, S. Dak.

**IOWA**—Grain, coal and feed business on C. B. & Q. Ry.; new 37,000 bu. concrete elvtr., 10,000 bu. wood. Ship 300 to 400,000 bu. grain annually. Storage for 900 tons coal. Address 51P12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**SOUTH DAKOTA** elevator for sale. 20,000 bushels capacity. Electric power. In first class condition. Good grain point. Crops are good. Town of 2,000. Possession at once. Address B. J. Sweatt, Dell Rapids, S. Dak.

**ILLINOIS** elevator for sale, within 100 miles of Chicago; capacity 75,000 bus.; handle 350,000 bus. annually; coal and implement business in connection; good grain territory; town of 1200; no competition. James M. Maguire, 6454 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**NEBRASKA**—1,400 bushel elevator, lumber yard and coal business for sale in good, live little town. Good school and church; two main line railroads; 150 miles from Omaha or Kansas City. Must be sold at once. Address H. E. Fairchild, Endicott, Nebraska.

**NORTHERN ILLINOIS**—Elevator for sale. 14,000 bus. capacity; ironclad, on private ground; no competition; all electric power; attrition feed mill; corn crusher. Handled 250,000 bus. last year. Milk condensary in town and plenty feed grinding and retailing. Reason for selling, wish to retire. Terms. Address C. A. Fenstemaker, Amboy, Illinois.

**CENTRAL OHIO**—Iron clad elevator located in fertile corn and wheat belt in central Ohio, 4 stands elevators, Hess Dryer, boiler, oil engine, storage capacity 20,000 bushels. Includes office, truck scales, feed and coal business. For particulars inquire 50M7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**TEXAS**—Four new elevators ranging in cap. from 12 to 16 thousand bushels on the Spearman branch of the Santa Fe in the Panhandle of Texas. These elevators are modern in every respect and substantially built. All on privately owned ground. A large crop to be handled this season. Terms to responsible parties. Address 51N6 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**ILLINOIS**—John Bowlin elevator at Moon station in Livingston County, Ill. The sale will be on the premises at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of July 31, at public auction. Terms, 10% on day of sale and balance in 30 days, possession will be given at the time of sale. The elevator has a capacity of 28,000 bu. of grain and is located four miles from Streator, Ill., on the main line of the Santa Fe. There are also two dwellings and about four acres of land that will also be offered for sale. Lloyd Painter, Eades Bldg., Streator, Ill.

**ELEVATOR LOCATION FOR SALE.**

**INDIANA** grain elevator location for sale. Team scales, office, warehouse, 15 h. p. engine, seed and fertilizer house; five lots, where elevators burned on Big Four Railroad Switch, in Colfax, Indiana. Address F. W. Powers, owner, 128 North Grant St., West LaFayette, Indiana.

**ELEVATOR BROKERS.**

**CLAYBAUGH-McCOMAS**  
Offices

Frankfort, Ind. Indianapolis, Ind.  
223 B. of T. Bldg. 601 Board of Trade.

If you want to buy, sell or trade an elevator write us at either address.

**ALWAYS HAVE GRAIN ELEVATORS** for sale and a few for exchange for land of equal value.

If you are in the market write me fully as to amount you wish to invest and location you prefer.

**JAMES M. MAGUIRE,**  
6454 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**ELEVATORS WANTED.**

**WANTED TO BUY** elevator on C. M. & St. P. or C. & N. W. in Iowa. Must be good grain point. H. Wetzel & Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

**GOOD ELEVATOR**—Wanted to lease in good grain territory, or would consider a good proposition with firm, on a profit sharing basis. Address 51P16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE** for elevator in S. Dak. or Nebraska, 480 acres improved farm in Beadle County, S. Dak., 800 acre ranch in Western S. Dakota. Address 50M2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**ELEVATOR FOR RENT.**

**FOR RENT** with a buying privilege 10,000 bu. grain elevator, feed mill, coal bins. Good roads and immediate possession; on Erie R. R. Box 572, Warsaw, Ind.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.**

**IOWA**—Good grain and coal business in west central Iowa for sale. For particulars address 50L6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**CENTRAL NEBRASKA**—Modern new grain and seed house for sale; doing splendid business, good town. Would consider active partner. Careful investigation invited. Address Box 806, Ord, Nebraska.

**ILLINOIS**—Combined mixed feed plant and elevator for sale or trade. Private ground; load cars on two roads; electrically equipped throughout including dryer; full transit privileges; operating to capacity on established trade. Address 51P6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**MILL FOR SALE.**

**MISSOURI**—Flour and feed mill in town of 18,000 for sale; well established business; \$25,000 cash. Address 51P21 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**MISSOURI**—New, fully equipped, 50-barrel flour mill, located in a live town, for sale; a real money making and established business; will exchange for hardware, implements or general stock. E. D. Woltz, Gilman City, Mo.

**OATMEAL AND FEED MIXING PLANT AT A BARGAIN.**—This mill was originally built for a 500 barrel oatmeal mill; part of the oatmeal machinery has been removed to make room for feed mixing machinery; most of the essential parts are still intact, namely, hulling stones, elevators, dry kiln oat graders, rolls for flaking grotes and other machinery. A portion of the machinery that was removed can again be replaced; there is ample room for both oatmeal and feed mixing machinery. The feed mixing part consists of modern machinery for this purpose, with capacity of 40 tons per hour, built in two units of 20 tons each, of either molasses or dry mixture. Its feeds have given satisfaction wherever used. It has storage capacity for 80,000 bus. of grain and 4,000 tons of sacked feed; two steel tanks capacity for 500 tons of molasses, power shovels for unloading grain; in fact, facilities for handling to best advantage to and from cars. Feed is elevated from packers into cars. A double track runs between buildings connecting with main R. R. line. Fourteen cars can be spotted at once and removed with car puller. The elevator is equipped with truck dumps for receiving grain from farmers' wagons. This plant is located in Illinois on the main line of railroad which has branches running north, northwest, west and southwest. All the different ingredients used in a first class feed originate on these lines and with milling in transit privileges makes this an ideal location. Price very reasonable, with reasonable terms. Address 50G23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**FOR SALE**—20-50 pound Howe Scale weights. In good condition. Chas. Love, Macon, Ill.

**FUNNY EXPERIENCES.****FUNNY STORIES WANTED.**

Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**BAGS—BAGGING—BURLAP.**

**BURLAP BAGS OF EVERY KIND FOR SALE;** new or second-hand, plain or printed with your brand; seamless Cotton Grain Bags; Sample Bags; Burlap, Cotton Sheeting or Paper for Car Lining, etc. Wanted: Second-hand bags, best prices paid.

WM. ROSS & CO., 409 N. Peoria St., Chicago.

**WANTED**

New Misprint Bags  
or

Discarded Brands  
Cotton, Burlap or Jute.  
Advise quality, size and quantity.

**VALLEY BAG COMPANY,**  
St. Louis, Mo.

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES.**

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed, made of very heavy manila for strength and durability and to withstand hard usage. Special folding method for closing envelope. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.50 the hundred, f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**SCALES FOR SALE.**

**SECOND HAND SCALES** for sale of any make, size, or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

**FOR SALE**—One ½ bu., two 1 bu., four 3 bu., one 4 bu., and one 6 bu. Richardson Automatic Grain Scales, some new. One 5 bu. Fairbanks Automatic. One 5 bu. and two 6 bu. Richardson Sacking Scales. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**ENGINES AND BOILERS.**

**FOR SALE** 60 hp. boiler and 45 hp. Atlas Engine. Both in good condition. Priced to sell. Inquire Jones Bros., West Lebanon, Ind.

**WANTED** to put your idle capital to work. That rusty machine over there in the corner is of intrinsic value to some member of the grain trade. You can make a sale or a trade if you use these columns.

**WOOL WANTED.**

**ELEVATOR OPERATORS** who have wool to ship will find it to their advantage to tell the 6,700 regular readers what they have to offer. An advertisement in this column will cost you but 25c per type line per insertion.

**OFFICE APPLIANCES.**

**SAFES**—Large stock of new and used safes on hand. Protect your valuable papers. Prices reasonable. The Howe Scale Co. of Ill., 512-514 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

**TRADE WANTED OR SALE**—Have you something to sell or trade? Let the readers of the Journal know what you have to offer. Now they are unaware of the advantage of dealing with you. The best way to dispose of anything is by advertising.



## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**POSITION** as grain buyer in country elevator by man with 5 years' experience; any state. 51P7 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED**—Position as manager Farmers Elevator in Illinois. Fifteen years' experience. Can furnish best of references. Address 51N9 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED**, position as grain buyer at country station. 20 years' experience in buying grain. References furnished. Address Charles Knudtson, Wilmont, Minn.

**WANTED** position as traveling auditor or solicitor by grain man with long experience in such work. Best references. Northwest preferred. Address 50M14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**GRAIN SOLICITOR** who has had four years' acquaintance traveling in Iowa, Southern Minn. and Eastern S. Dakota wants position. Salary very reasonable. Address 51N1 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**MAN WITH TWENTY-TWO years' steady** employment in the grain business wants position as solicitor or manager of branch office. One year road experience. Address 50H13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

**POSITION AS MANAGER** in Illinois wanted Indiana or Ohio, to either handle line of local elevators or heavy local station, by man with 25 years' experience in local grain business from bottom up, both buying and selling. Can handle side lines. Married. References. J. B. Woodin, Box 223, Champaign, Ill.

**GRAIN MAN** with 20 years' experience all branches domestic and export grain, wants position. Has experience Terminal markets and managed line of elevators; has favorable acquaintance West and Southwest grain and option traders. Address 51P13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**EXPERIENCED BUYER**, country elevator manager, line elevator office and manager of office buying and selling cash grain in terminal market; competent accountant and understand grain traffic matters, wants position. Anything considered where the volume of business will justify salary in line with my experience. Address 51P2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

## MACHINES FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE**—3 Liberty Grain Loaders, complete with 3 6-hp. gasoline engines. In first class condition; price right. Humboldt Elevator Mills, Humboldt, Kans.

**HOPPER SCALES:** One insertion sold mine. I made money and saved the purchaser money, so we are both happy—thanks to the Journal. —E. H.

**FOR SALE**—Myers type 40 gravity cleaner; has been uncrated but never used. Will sell cheap if taken at once for cash. Northern Elevator Company, Manitowoc, Wis.

**FOR SALE**—18" Unique attrition ball bearing feed mill and 25 hp. kerosene engine; brand new condition. Mill is complete with drive. Price \$800 or sell separate. M. J. Rother, Hastings, Minn.

**FOR SALE**—One hundred hp. Type Y Fairbanks Morse engine; one Alsop three-hundred-barrel bleacher; four sets 9-30 and two sets 9-24 Nordyke Rolls. York Milling & Grain Company, York, Nebr.

**FOR SALE**—50 hp. Fairbanks-Morse gas engine, rebored cylinder and new piston. 50 hp. stationary boiler in good order. A. B. C. Blower No. 140 full housing, L. H. Horizontal bottom discharge. All in good condition. Apply The Independent Tack Company, Oil City, Pa.

1 **LARGE WALES** Adding Machine with stand  
1 new Era No. 5 Model check writer  
1 Brown-Duvall Moisture Tester—2 lamps—complete  
1 Dockage Scale.  
Address 51N17 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

**FOR SALE**—One Eureka Dustless Receiving Separator No. 178; good as new, used only one season. Preston Lansing Vitrified Tile for storage bins for either coal or grain, tile in number to build two bins 14x35; these were left over from building our new Vitrified Tile Storage. A bargain. Wolfe & Bevington, Shipshewana, Ind.

**FOR SALE**—New and used machinery on hand at bargain prices.  
5—75 hp. Slip Ring AC motors  
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1—Apron Conveyor, 120' long, new  
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1—High Speed Elevator Leg  
1—Dry Feed Scale & Packer  
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Other machines for grain elevators and feed plants, pulleys, belting, etc.

KAUCHER-HODGES & COMPANY  
Memphis, Tenn.

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**FOR SALE**—Prinz Improver Grader and Separator in good condition. Mayflower Mills, Fort Wayne, Ind.

110 VOLT DIRECT CURRENT 50 hp. generator and engine; also 10 motors, 5 to 20 hp.; bargains; good as new. John T. Towley Mfg. Co., 1037 Evans St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**MILL AND ELEVATOR MACHINERY FOR SALE**—Belts, Pulleys, Shafting, Elevator Legs, Burr Mills, Automatic Scales, Packers, Reels, Rolls, and other mill equipment. Hanson Milling Company, Ashland, Wis.

**DO YOU WANT A MACHINE** that is not advertised here? Make your wants known in the "Wanted" columns. Someone has the machine you want, but has not started advertising it for sale in the Grain Dealers Journal.

**FOR SALE**—Two No. 0 McDaniel Grain Driers 48" Diameter 50' high. Two No. 2 McDaniels Wheat Washers, capacity of both 100 to 125 bushels per hour, complete with the exception of fans. The Kansas Mlg. Co., Wichita, Kans.

**SAVE YOUR MONEY.** Write us for prices on new or used Separators—Oat Clippers—Corn Shellers and all kinds of Elevator Machinery, Elevator Buckets—Manila Rope—Fibre Clad Wire Power Shovel Ropes—Belting, etc. Also new and used pulleys. Standard Mill Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipments for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

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**UNION SPECIAL SEWING MACHINE** for closing 100-pound sacks wanted. Must be in good condition. Address Hart Brothers, Saginaw, WS, Michigan.

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**Grain Dealers Journal**  
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309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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Capacity of Elevator.....

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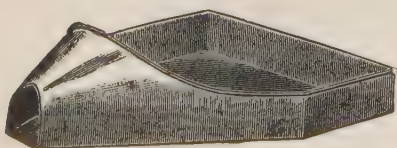
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**The Mangelsdorf Seed Co.**  
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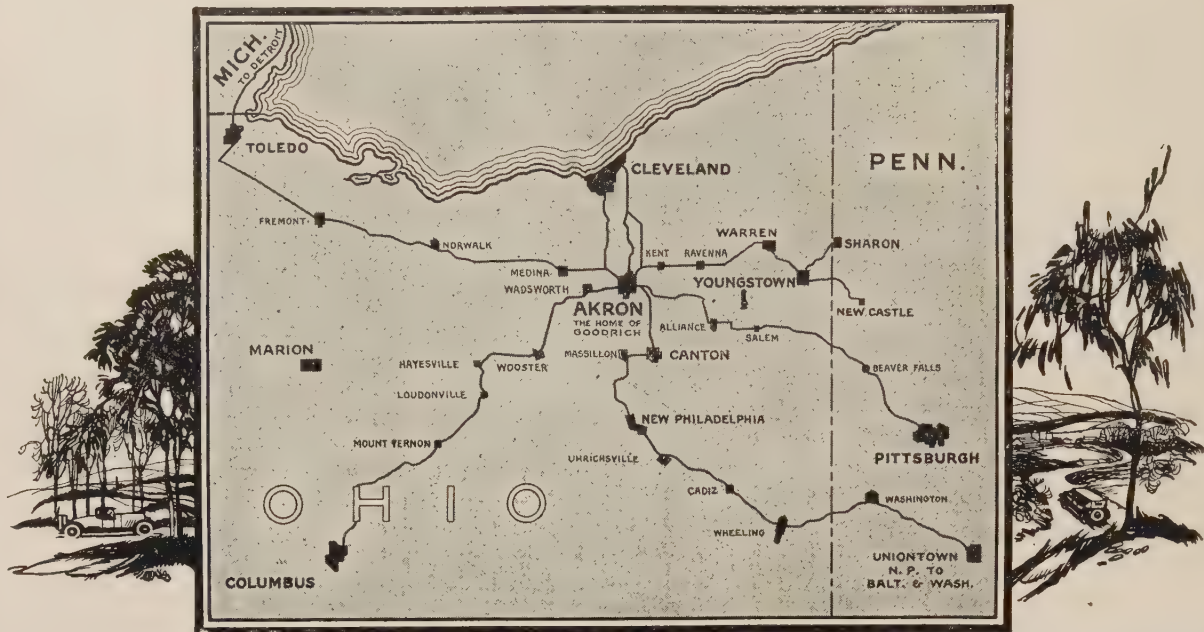
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OUR ADVERTISERS OFFER THE BEST.

We like the Journal very much; it is helpful and we would be lost without it.—  
C. B. Stickell, mgr., Co-operative Exchange Co., Mechanicsburg, O.





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It you are touring through the Northern part of Ohio any time this Summer or Fall it is really worth your while to route yourself through Akron, the Rubber Center of the World, and stop over for a while for a little trip through our factory.

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## GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES** to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 15c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

**THE ADVERTISING** value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

**LETTERS** on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

**QUERIES** for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

### CHICAGO, JULY 25, 1923

CASH corn is getting so valuable dealers will be locking it in the safe over night.

DO NOT hesitate to help your brother shippers collect for grain lost in transit by promptly reporting all box cars seen leaking grain in transit for free publication in our "Leaking in Transit" column. They may reciprocate and greatly to your advantage.

WHILE the farmer is kicking just as hard as ever about the price of wheat, he continues to buy trucks for hauling it to market and many elevator men are now forced to put in dumps for unloading both trucks and wagons. The elevator without a truck dump encourages some farmers to haul their grain to their competitors.

THE LARGE acreage planted to corn this year proves conclusively that the corn growers know exactly how to get relief from higher prices for corn. They have the remedy in their own hands and know it. The wheat farmers on the other hand do not seem to be able to understand that they alone are to blame for the low price of wheat.

AGITATORS of the Ladd stripe are falsely accusing the speculators of forcing down the price of wheat to discredit the Capper-Tincher law. How does the Senator explain the fact that in one day, July 24, new low records for the year were made in the prices of wheat, cotton, flour, coffee and lard? Is it not more reasonable to believe that the low price of wheat is due to the same natural deflation that is affecting cotton, coffee and lard? In other words, the speculators are not guilty as charged.

OVERGRADING purchases of grain may please the producer and get the grain, but the account sales from shipments is sure to bring distressing disappointment.

WAR TAXES on wire messages increase the cost of marketing grain and grain products regardless of who does the marketing. A point which the Agricultural Bloc seems to have overlooked.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S public warehouse law seems to have lost all its claimed popularity with the grain growers of the state. Its champions seem to have forgotten the names of farmers who were said to have been friendly to the law and the promoter who hoped to sell bonds to every elevator operator is sad at heart. Funny how no one is now willing to say a kind word for the rigorous regulation.

BUYING a farmer's crop for future delivery is a gamble on the market price and a gamble on the honesty of the seller. When the price goes up the crop has a mysterious way of shrinking and when it goes down the yields from the farmer's few acres are fabulous. Just how this elasticity arises is well told in another column of the Journal where a farmer tried to deliver his landlord's and neighbor's crops on a contract, and was only stopped by a decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa.

FORTUNATELY for the farmers of some sections in the Northwest, the managers of defunct co-operative elevators are buying up the plants and operating them successfully and profitably. While they may still receive suggestions on management from farmer patrons, they are not troubled with dictating directors. When one policy fails to bring profitable results they don't persist in continuing along that line, so they are able to give much better service to the farmers of their sections and without the wide margins in vogue at many places heretofore.

MORALE of railroad employees which the general solicitor of the leading granger road said had been completely destroyed by the U. S. Railroad Administration, is said by the same official to be rapidly returning. That is, the men now are working in the interest of their employer, the railroad company. This gratifying change has led to the reduction in the loss and damage of freight from \$119,800,000 in 1920 to \$44,500,000 in 1922. The increased watchfulness of the trainmen and other employees of the carriers accounts in a measure for the small number of cars reported by readers of the Journal in our column "Leaking in Transit."

THREE workmen lost their lives in a New York City flour mill last Saturday night as the result of carelessness on the part of a fumigating company employed to exterminate the weevil in the plant. Deathly gases can not be used in any grain handling plant except with great danger to all humans who enter the building before it has been well ventilated. Grain infesting pests may be very annoying but the death of employees is far worse. No plant should be fumigated with any of the weevil destroying gases until all doors and windows have been made fast and all humans driven out.

SIDE LINES are all right if they do not interfere with other local merchants. Selfishness and lack of consideration for others has often prompted the offended merchant to help in the promotion of an unneeded elevator.

IF MORE men who know the truth would protest when the loud-mouthed agitators malign and misrepresent the grain trade these unprincipled demagogues would soon exercise more caution. When their lies are immediately denied they lose much of their effect on the audience.

FORGING grain warehouse receipts for the purpose of borrowing money from a bank was found to be a dangerous and expensive practice by a Colfax, Washington, dealer who is now under heavy bonds. Such unlawful practice is sure to bring disaster to whoever attempts it.

OVERBIDDERS are chronically afflicted with nearsightedness. In their eagerness to take business away from competitors they fail to see the hole they dig in their own surplus. The fighter who persists in trying to drive out competition, invariably cripples his own business as much as any.

CALIFORNIA'S State Board of Harbor Commissioners had planned to build and equip a grain elevator in San Francisco harbor to be leased to exporters, but other grain merchants have applied for an injunction. Providing facilities for private merchants is no more excusable than for the state to engage in business on its own account.

ADVANCING MONEY to farmers, or to anyone else for that matter, is a service properly belonging to the banker, and the grain merchant who undertakes to reduce the earnings of the banker by lending money to farmers free of interest, invariably courts and gets trouble. It has been stated frequently in grain dealers' meetings, that the local banker was to blame for more farmer ventures into the grain business than any other person interested in the welfare of the community. Of course the promoter and the agitator has no care for either the farmer or the local community. He is interested in what he and his friends can get out of the farmers.

EVERY DAY brings forth some new wild scheme for leading the farmers out of the realm of low wheat prices. Many of these schemes have no merit whatever, but they afford the promoters an excuse for requesting the farmers to dig up more money. One of the latest impractical proposals comes from the so-called Farm Bureau Federation of Minnesota which proposes that "the 600 co-operative elevators of the spring wheat states combine in one corporation for the purpose of expanding the co-operative marketing of grain," and of course, securing a higher price for the grower. The agitator who forgets to mention the grower every other sentence never gets very far, and in view of the 81 equity elevators which are now standing idle in this territory, it seems doubtful if this scheme would meet with very much favor from the owners of co-operative elevators. Neither the managers nor the directors of the equity elevators had anything to say regarding the marketing of their grain. All this was directed from the St. Paul fountain of wisdom at 15½c per bushel.



WRITTEN contracts for the sale of grain not only give both parties a clear understanding of what is intended by the other, but they prevent misunderstandings and make it easy for each party to detect differences and have them corrected before either is injured by a change in the market. All such should be duplicating so each party thereto can have an exact copy. Their careful use eliminates disputes and prevents law suits.

IN HOPE of convincing the agriculturalists of the land that it is still working for them, the U. S. Dept. of Agri. has just completed a lease of 7,000 miles of telegraph wire extending from Boston to San Francisco, connecting en-route with all the leading market centers of the country. To start with, there is no need of any such service because the telegraph companies, the daily market bulletins, and the daily newspapers have long since covered the market much more thoroughly than the government can ever hope to cover them, and the market service is rendered not by decrepit politicians but by live men who know that in order to retain their jobs they must render efficient service. The bureaucrats of the Dept. have disseminated a lot of misinformation that the wires have been leased "in response to a nation-wide demand for an extension of the Department's market service." That kind of bunk may encourage members of the agricultural bloc in Congress to appropriate more money for these wasteful schemes, but the people at large who are familiar with the well established, reliable mediums for disseminating market information, know there is not any need or demand for the government to attempt to duplicate a service already well rendered.

### Another Defunct Equity.

The Equity Co-operative Exchange of St. Paul is not likely to handle grain on the coming crop. Its affairs are still in the hands of the receivers. Its eighty-one elevators are closed and former officers of the organization are suing one another for heavy damages. According to the complaint filed with the courts by the receiver, this beneficent organization was charging its members an arbitrary profit of 15½c per bushel for grain handled in order to take care of its overhead and even then it failed to make good. That is a much wider margin than the regular established grain trade has realized on any grain handled all the way from producer to consumer. How happy the average dealers would be to get such a profit.

About thirty years ago another band of promoters without any ambition to establish a rival terminal market, organized what was known as the Scandinavian Elevator Co., and caught the farmers of the Northwest for several millions besides a lot of grain.

This scheme of organizing a corporation to get the farmers' money has been used successfully in so many different districts it would seem time that the farmers began to understand that the solicitous promoters who are always anxious to protect the grain producer from the greed of the established grain handler may be a purely selfish interest in the marketing scheme. Few of the agitators have any desire to help the farmers to higher prices or to smaller marketing costs.

### Relief for the Wheat Grower.

The wheat growers generally are complaining most bitterly of the low price prevailing for wheat. Everyone sympathizes with them and wishes higher prices for them, but how to advance the price is a real problem. The agitators of the American Farm Bureau Federation, as usual, came forward with an impractical scheme whereby the government is to lend money to the farmers to help them hold back 200,000,000 bushels of wheat. While this might bolster the market temporarily it would not bring permanent relief to the producers.

Wheat being consumed in nearly every country of the globe, its price is influenced by world supply and world demand. Since the world war closed, Europe has gradually increased its acreage and production, while United States, Canada, Australia, the Argentine and India have not materially reduced their acreage.

If the wheat producers were able to keep their entire surplus on the farm out of sight and could induce our Bureau of Crop Estimates to refrain from advertising a large surplus of wheat to the world, that surplus would not exert a depressing influence on world values. The world's consumers and speculators in wheat are not influenced by what is hidden from them. Not only has the United States gradually increased the area planted to wheat over pre-war acreage, but Canada has more than doubled its acreage.

The United States acreage planted to wheat aggregated 45,681,000 acres in 1910; 45,543,000 in 1911; 45,814,000 in 1912; 50,184,000 in 1913 and 53,541,000 in 1914.

The acreage harvested since the war was 75,694,000 acres in 1919; 61,143,000 in 1920; 63,696,000 acres in 1921; 61,230,000 in 1922 and 58,253,000 in 1923.

Canada's acreage was 9,294,800 in 1910; 10,377,200 in 1911; 9,758,400 in 1912; 11,015,000 in 1913 and 10,293,000 acres in 1914.

Canada's area harvested had increased to 19,126,000 acres in 1919; 18,232,000 acres in 1920; 23,261,000 acres in 1921; 22,631,000 acres in 1922 and over 22,000,000 acres in 1923. The large increase in wheat production in North America alone is quite a depressing factor in American wheat prices.

If United States farmers do hold back 200,000,000 bushels of wheat with the full knowledge of foreign buyers and foreign sellers, all foreign sellers will rush their surplus to the European buyers hoping to reach them before United States farmers change their mind and release their 200,000,000 bushels. The natural result would be that other wheat exporting countries would dispose of their surplus while the United States farmers would hang on until the price declined.

High prices prevailing for flaxseed and some other farm products emphasize the advantage to be gained by planting a portion of our wheat acreage to other crops. For several years we have imported large quantities of flaxseed at a very high price per bushel, a price which should prove far more profitable to United States flax growers than would be obtained from planting the same acreage to wheat.

The "Buy a thousand bushel" campaign while fostered by a most commendable sympathy for the growers, cannot help much because it would result in large quantities of

wheat being stored in public warehouses and reported weekly to the world. These public warehouses are simply the wheat showcases and so long as the world can see a bountiful supply in the visible tables, buyers will not worry about next month's supplies.

When all the wheat producers of the exporting countries again realize that Europe is producing a large percentage of its needed wheat, no doubt their acreage now devoted to wheat will be reduced and with that reduction will come rising prices from natural causes. The artificial influences proposed by members of the Agricultural Bloc in Congress and an active army of agricultural promoters can not be expected to bring any permanent relief.

### Wheat Pool Failures.

The wheat pool which succeeds in realizing a higher price for the grain of members than they could have obtained in the open market has not yet arrived. The promoters occasionally claim to have been of real help to the growers, but the figures of past pools do not support their statements. The temptation to speculate in the pooled grain seems to be irresistible. The pool managers in their eagerness to make a remarkable gain for members persist in holding a big lot of wheat in storage each year and always with disastrous results. In addition to paying heavy storage, insurance and interest charges the pools have suffered from shrinkage, deterioration and declining markets, as well as from an expensive army of incompetent barnacles.

It has been stated with convincing frequency that pool managers find it necessary to hold back some grain of each crop so as to defer the disclosure of the disappointing results until the members have turned over a portion of the new crop to the pool.

Then by specious excuses for the small returns on the last crop and highly colored promises for unusual success in marketing the current crop they hold the easy marks for another year. With a large carryover in store the pool managers can borrow more money to meet their heavy operating charges.

Last week the North Dakota Wheat Growers' association announced that 300,000 bushels of wheat remaining from the 1922 pool would be held for the time being and that a loan would be made with this grain as security from which advances would be made to the pool members.

No grain pool has lasted more than three years and the wonder is the members will stand for the meager returns that long. In every case the actual results attained by the wheat pools have proved conclusively that the members would have received a much higher average price for their grain if they had sold all their wheat to the regular elevator operators in the local market when it was convenient to haul their grain to town.

While the iron clad pool agreements have been declared unenforceable by the courts of Texas, the courts of Kansas take a contrary view. Many farmer members have gained relief by planting their wheat acreage to other crops or by reporting small yields and hauling the bulk of their crop to a distant station. Farmers who make a careful comparison of their own returns from pooled wheat with the returns obtained by neighbors who



refused to join the pool invariably pull out on the next crop.

The pool promoters by misrepresenting the old established system of orderly marketing of grain filled the farmers with dissatisfaction and discontent, but they will be put to the painful necessity of hunting for a new job as soon as the producers learn of the reduced returns actually realized.

Being selected to manage or assist in the management of a grain pool does not endow a man with either a ripe experience or tried ability in marketing grain and both are necessary to real success in the grain field.

## Farm Agitators Trend Toward Government Price Fixing.

Recent statements by the senator from Iowa, and the announced plan of the Farm Bureau Federation for federal loans on grain, point toward a desire for government stabilization of the price of grains. The agitators prefer not to call it price fixing. Their plan seems to be to get large loans on farm products and then to abandon the ownership to Uncle Sam, who would be expected to hold all the crops and by refusing to sell below a certain figure, effect the desired stabilization. This program requires no new legislation by Congress.

Senator Brookhart said on his return from a wisdom-absorbing trip thru bolshevik Russia: "We would need a flexible appropriation to enable the government to fix a minimum price at which it would purchase all staple crops ahead, and this would require the miller, the spinner and others who wanted them to pay that price or do without them. The government could, of course, hold such products until a market could be found for them."

The senator's itinerary did not include a tour of Brazil where that government is floundering in the meshes of coffee valorization. To hold up the market Brazil has limited the shipments of coffee to 35,000 bags a day at Santos and 12,000 daily at Rio de Janeiro. The growers who have been restricted from shipping spot coffee are in dire need of ready cash. The price of coffee has fallen in the markets of the world, and the drop recently caused the suspension of one of the largest banks in South America, due to involvement in the coffee trade of the Republic of Colombia.

Knowing that the Brazilian government is holding the coffee and knowing that something may drop the coffee buyers the world over are willing to deal from hand to mouth, leaving to the government its chosen task of carrying all the coffee. The same unwillingness of private merchants to carry wheat stocks would follow if the United States government undertook to carry the crop. The government would be forced to keep on buying, but it could not compel anyone to take the wheat off its hands.

## Validity of Oral Contract.

W. E. Chinn, agent of the Farmers Grain Co., of Dawson, Iowa, bought 6,500 bus. of corn on June 15, 1920, from a tenant farmer named King on an oral contract, nothing being paid at the time and no written memorandum being given.

A month later plaintiff, King, and his brother Chester King, called on Chinn and asked an advance of \$100 on the contract, and he was given a check on the Dawson Savings Bank. Plaintiff had 2,400 bus. of corn, but he did not inform Chinn that the 6,500 bus. sold included 2,400 bus. owned by his landlord, John Shoemaker, and about 2,000 bus. owned by his brother, Humphrey King. The price was \$1.75.

At time of delivery the market price had dropped and the grain company refused to accept more than the 2,400 bus. owned by plaintiff. Plaintiff brought suit for damages and was given judgment in full by the district court of Dallas County.

This decision was reversed by the Supreme Court of Iowa, and one justice gave a dissenting opinion.

The theory of the supreme court was that Plaintiff King had no contract with the other parties whose corn he expected to deliver with his own, and that he could not force them to deliver. The court said:

Plaintiff in the transaction in question acted in a dual capacity; that is, for himself and as agent for Shoemaker and his brother separately. The corn of plaintiff and Shoemaker was on the farm occupied by the former, while that owned by Chester was on another farm about one-half mile distant. The corn was owned in the quantity stated separately by the plaintiff and his principals. They had no joint interest therein. Plaintiff did not intend to engage in speculation at the time he sold the corn, nor does he claim to have had 6,500 bus. of his own for sale. Both Shoemaker and Chester King were examined as witnesses on behalf of plaintiff, and testified that they authorized plaintiff to sell their corn, and that they were ready and willing to deliver the same to appellant in fulfillment of the contract entered into by plaintiff on their behalf. It is obvious, therefore, that plaintiff did not by any transaction with either Shoemaker or King, become the owner of the corn in their possession, nor did he engage to deliver the same for them to appellant, or in any way bind them to make such delivery. His agency, under the testimony, was limited strictly to the sale of the corn. Plaintiff was not in a position to compel either Shoemaker or his brother to deliver their corn to appellant upon the contract made by him. The market price of corn greatly declined, and, as would be quite natural, Shoemaker and King were willing to deliver their part of the corn.

It is conceded that no part of the corn was delivered or actually received by appellant, and that no note or memorandum in writing was signed by the party to be charged, or the agent thereof, and that no part of the purchase price was paid for a month after the terms of the contract were agreed upon. Subdivision 1 of section 4625 of the Code was repealed by chapter 396 of the Acts of the Thirty-eighth General Assembly, commonly known as the "Uniform Sales Act," and section 4, subds. 1 and 2, of said chapter, which is as follows, enacted in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 4 (1) A contract to sell or a sale of any goods or choses in action shall not be enforceable by action unless the buyer shall accept part of the goods or choses in action so contracted to be sold or sold and actually receive the same or give something in earnest to bind the contract, or in part payment; or unless some note or memorandum in writing of the contract of sale be signed by the party to be charged or his agent in that behalf."

It is our conclusion that the court erred in instructing the jury that plaintiff was entitled to recover damages of appellant on account of the refusal to accept the corn offered in excess of 2,400 bus.

The judgment of the court below is reversed.

In his dissenting opinion Justice Preston took the view that the contract was one for the sale of 6,500 bus. of corn; and that it was immaterial whether plaintiff had all the corn at the time, since he could have procured the corn for delivery. He said:

The plaintiff had a right to make such a contract in his own name and on his own behalf, and for that number of bushels, even though he did not have a bushel of corn; or make a binding contract in his own name even though he was acting for the other two when this was not disclosed to the defendant. Though doubtless, as between plaintiff and his landlord and brother, he was their agent, and they his principals, but in this transaction, as between plaintiff and defendant, plaintiff was the ostensible principal. Where an agent, in making a contract with a third person, acts in his own name, and does not disclose the name of his principal or the existence of an agency, the third person contracts personally with the agent; in such case the agent becomes, as to the third person, the real contracting party, and therefore has a right of action on the contract, although the principal may also sue thereon in his own name."

Considered under the law of contracts the dissenting opinion is the correct one, but for the benefit of the grain buyer the decision of the majority is more equitable.

Assuming that the dissenting opinion is correct it would have been necessary for the buyer to prove that no such large quantity as 6,500 bus. was contemplated. There being no written memorandum of the quantity, and the market having dropped the plaintiff could have included in the contract the corn of all his relatives and of his neighbors and friends.—188 N. W. Rep. 720.

## Des Moines Is Getting Ready for You.

Des Moines is making preparations to entertain the largest convention of the National grain dealers Oct. 1, 2 and 3, held in recent years. Committees have been appointed and are at present working out the details of the convention. We are centrally located to get the dealers from all the primary markets in one night's ride by train, and not over 10 hours' drive by automobile. The country dealers will also attend this convention in force. Many excellent speakers, including Governor Kendall of Iowa, Senator Milton B. Pitt, have already been secured.

The Entertainment Committee of the Des Moines Board of Trade has outlined special programs, including entertainment for the visiting ladies. I think beyond any question this will be the biggest National convention held for many years.

The committee handling hotel reservations has had reservation requests from cities on both coasts, and from all the central markets.—L. W. Ainsworth, Secretary.

## Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

C. B. & Q. 119012 passed thru Minburn, Ia., April 28, leaking oats at door. No chance to repair.—H. C. Smith, mgr., Clark Brown Grain Co.

I. C. 140492 passed thru Bellflower, Ill., July 21, leaking wheat at door. Train was in motion so had no chance to repair or report to crew.—Clarence W. Johnson.

A. T. & S. F. 23966 passed thru Danville, Kan., July 12, leaking wheat at end of car over drawbar.—Smith-McLinden Grain Co., Wichita, Kan.

## A Question of Hospitality

**YOUR** customers are your guests, while in your plant.

You wouldn't let one of your guests leave your home angry or dissatisfied.

Don't let any one of your customers leave your elevator in this frame of mind.



## Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Has Illinois a Threshers' Lien Law?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* The question has come with us as to whether or not a grain dealer is responsible to the threshing machine owner for the amount of the threshing bill on grain which is delivered to the grain dealer.

I wish the Journal would please inform us at once what the law is on this.

Even though the threshing machine man does not notify the grain dealer that he expects to hold him responsible for the threshing bill, is the grain dealer still liable?

In case the threshing machine man does not give such notice to the grain man, the latter takes the grain into his elevator and the identity of that grain is lost, how can the thresher possibly attach the grain or make any claim against the dealer?—U. J. Sinclair, Ashland, Ill.

**Ans.:** Diligent search of the 1921 Illinois Revised Statutes fails to disclose any thresher's lien law, consequently creditors of the farmer who are threshermen are in no better position to follow the grain than ordinary creditors who have sold him feed or groceries.

### How to Combat Weevil?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Wheat delivered here has weevil in it. This is new wheat just threshed. We would like to have information as to how to combat this little red bug.—Wyeth & Hardin, Charleston, Ill.

**Ans.:** In wheat being harvested the insect is likely to be the Angoumois grain moth, as this insect flies into the fields and lays eggs in the grain heads. The larva, or little worm, develops and burrows into the grain, the second generation appearing about harvest time and laying eggs on the ripening grain.

Professor J. J. Davis of Purdue University, advises that the grain be threshed soon after harvest, the sooner the better, and stored in bulk, preferable in deep bins where only a thin top layer will be exposed to the moths places to lay eggs. Before storing wheat in bins they should be thoroly cleaned, sweeping up and destroying all old grain and refuse, and if necessary spraying the cracks and crevices with kerosene or a creosote disinfectant. If these practices are made a regular routine, the wheat grower will practically eliminate the losses now caused by the larvae of the Angoumois grain moth.

The standard insecticides for grain are bisulfid of carbon, and hydrocyanic acid gas.

Bisulfid of carbon is easy to use, but the policies of the mutual companies contain a clause "This policy shall be void if the assured does now, or hereafter keep, use or allow bisulfid of carbon in any of the buildings described in this policy."

Spraying liquids can not be used because most of them leave a poisonous deposit that is deleterious to health.

For carbon bisulfid treatment first clean the bin thoroly, sweeping the sides and remove all refuse. Make the bin as air-tight as possible. Then pour bisulfid of carbon on top of the wheat in the bin and as it evaporates the heavy vapor will sink thru the grain and kill the insects. The gas is poisonous and the operator should avoid breathing it. All fire and naked lights must be kept away as the gas is very explosive when mixed with air, so that after using, the elevator should be aired thoroly before entering. About 1½ lbs. per thousand cubic feet should be sufficient.

The bisulfid is much more effective in hot weather than in winter. The use of a greater quantity in cold weather does not help much. The liquid or the vapor does not injure the grain in any way for germination or for human food.

Hydrocyanic acid gas is one of the most deadly poisons known to medical men. A person inhaling one breath would not live long enough to take a second breath. All precautions must be taken to keep away from the rooms or buildings in which the gas is employed.

The gas is generated by placing cyanide of potassium (KCN) in sulfuric acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>). The cyanogen (CN) which is poisonous combines with the hydrogen (H) of the acid to form the gas HCN. The chemical reaction is the simplest and all preparations are directed to distribution of the gas and the safeguarding of the life of the operator.

The quantity required is ¼ gramme of cyanide per cubic foot of space to be fumigated. A room 10x10x10 ft. containing 1,000 cu. ft. will require 250 grammes. As there are 28.35 grammes to the ounce, divide this by 28.35 to reduce to ounces giving 8 4/5 oz. For each ounce of cyanide allow 1½ times as many ounces of acid, liquid measure. Allow 1½ ounces of water for each ounce of acid.

The acid and water should be distributed in the different rooms in stoneware or china crocks, or wooden pails. The acid should be poured into the water not the reverse, each crock to contain sufficient water and acid to act upon three pounds of cyanide, the crocks having a capacity of two or three gallons each. The cyanide is tied up in three-pound paper packages, and one package suspended over each crock by a string from the ceiling into which a screw eye has been screwed. All the strings from the screw eyes are gathered to one point near the door where the operator is to make his quick exit.

Starting on the top floor the operator lowers the cyanide into the crocks containing the acid and water, closes the door and goes to the next floor below and repeats in each floor below to the basement. Do not attempt to escape by ascending a stair in the room after the cyanide has been dropped into the liquid because it is too hazardous. Doors should be barred to keep strangers out.

After 5 to 24 hours the door and windows should be opened for half an hour or longer to allow the gas to escape and in tight rooms and basement much longer, before entering. Entry should be postponed until after all the characteristic peach pit odor has disappeared.

If potassium cyanide is unobtainable sodium cyanide will answer. The strongest acid should be purchased, if of weaker strength more must be provided.

The gas will kill all insects and vermin and all larvae.

The up-to-date method of using hydrocyanic acid gas is to purchase the liquified gas in cylinders ready for use as fully described in the Grain Dealers Journal for Mar. 10, 1923, page 329.



S. P. Fears, Chief Grain Inspector,  
New Orleans, La.

### Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Aug. 21. Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n, Saginaw, Mich.

Oct. 1, 2 and 3. Grain Dealers National Ass'n, at Des Moines, Iowa.

### Tentative Agreement on Natural Shrinkage.

Another conference was held recently by Henry L. Goemann, chairman of the Transportation Com'ite of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, with representatives of the railroad companies, at Chicago, on the deduction from claims for alleged natural shrinkage.

The carriers' representatives seemed willing to agree to a reduction from ¼ of one per cent on corn, to ⅛ of one per cent on all grains. Included in this tentative agreement, which will be submitted to the American Ry. Ass'n for approval, are the following conditions:

**Claims for shortage** will be promptly adjusted, subject to the deduction when investigation discloses defect in equipment, seal or seal record, or a transfer in transit by the carrier of a carload of bulk grain upon which the unloading weight is less than the loading weight and the shipper furnishes duly attested certificates showing the correctness of the claimed weights and investigation fails to show that the discrepancy is due to defective scales or other shippers' facilities, or to inaccurate weighing or other error at the point of origin or destination, or to fraud.

**Where investigation** discloses no defect in equipment, seal or seal record, or no transfer in transit, the claim will be adjusted or declined on its merits, taking into consideration all of the material facts. A clear record either the carrier's or shipper's facilities shall not be deemed conclusive.

**In case of a disputed claim** the records of both the carrier and the claimant affecting the shipment involved shall be available to both parties.

THE Southwest Wheat Producers Conference was organized at Wichita, Kan., at a meeting of wheat producers. E. E. Frizzell, Larned, Kan., is pres., W. L. Gough, Amarillo, Tex., sec'y. Recommendations of the conference include feeding low grade wheat to hogs; creation of a government agency to make an actual count of bushels of wheat produced each year at thresher; full use of provisions of new farm credit law; co-operative marketing of all farm products; feeding wheat into market as demand is created, instead of dumping it all in three months; and diversified farming and summer fallowing of ground.

### New Chief Inspector at New Orleans

The port of New Orleans promises to command a larger portion of our export surplus than in former years, due to the favorable rate adjustment and the use of the Mississippi River, as well as the added facilities of the Public Elevator.

To keep the personnel of its grain inspection service at the highest notch demanded of a first-class grain market the New Orleans Board of Trade, Ltd., has employed S. P. Fears as chief grain inspector. His experience dates back thirteen years, when he started with the Missouri State Grain Inspection Department at Kansas City as up and downstairs weighmaster, grain sampler, and then inspector. Later he was appointed by the federal government to be supervisor in charge of the Fort Worth market, where he served one and one-half years, until transferred to the New Orleans office of federal supervision. He is a son of M. C. Fears, well known in the Missouri State Grain Inspection Department.

As chief of the department he can be relied upon to maintain abroad the reputation of this growing market as one loading out reliable grades.



## The Service of the Grain Exchanges.

The main question raised by such (Capper-Tincher) laws relates to the freedom of the markets. The service of an exchange is simply in providing buyers and sellers the opportunity to meet under conditions which afford the greatest convenience in the dispatch of business and the best assurance that they are dealing with responsible parties.

From the standpoint of the producer and the public the service of the exchange is in the publicity given to trading, the protection given to those wishing to buy or sell, and in the broadening of the market which results from the organized facilities. By means of the exchanges and modern warehouse facilities it is possible for parties without any equipment for actually handling the product, to buy and sell if they may wish to do so.

The effect of all this is to enlarge the number of people interested in the markets, and there is every reason to believe this makes it more difficult to manipulate the markets than would be the case if buying and selling was confined to the regular trade.

The farmer's crop comes on the market rapidly after harvest; he is interested in having plenty of competition for it, in other words, plenty of speculation, for buying grain at harvest time to sell six or eight months later is inevitably a speculative transaction. If the farmer holds it himself it is speculation.

The new law is to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, who is already busy supervising the meat packers and with numerous other duties. This means that the supervision will be actually in the hands of subordinates, who may or may not be well-qualified for their responsibilities. Another element of uncertainty is introduced into the marketing process, whereas the efforts of business men are aimed at eliminating uncertainties.

Experienced people are convinced that a

broad, free, public market affords better assurance of prices fairly responsive to supply and demand conditions than any arbitrary regulation can give. They distrust all arbitrary regulation, because it makes the market subject to the discretion of individuals. They say that the market itself, if left free, administers the surest and most effectual punishment for manipulators. Mere manipulators and unintelligent speculators lose a great deal more money than they make.—*National City Bank's Monthly Letter.*

## New Factor in Grain Marketing.

The coming crop year promises to be one with a great many marketing problems and some of them entirely new ones.

In the first place, indications point to a market condition wherein there will probably be many wide swings in prices which will necessitate the use of much money if the country dealer is to protect himself against forced sales and losses on down markets. Therefore, it would seem to be good policy to arrange for funds from sources where liquidation will not be demanded when grain is being held at a loss.

A car shortage and tight money are not new elements in marketing, but couple these up with unstable market prices, which will come with the present political control of terminal grain markets, and you have a situation with which the grain trade in this country has never had to contend.—V. E. B. in *Our Paper.*

A CALL for 52,000 extra workers is being sent out by Canadian government officials to aid in the harvest of the bumper wheat crop which is the greatest in history. Manitoba's harvest will begin about Aug. 7 and 12,000 men will be needed; Alberta's harvest begins about Aug. 10 and 10,000 men will be needed; Saskatchewan's harvest will begin Aug. 15 and 30,000 men will be needed.

## New Risk for Nebraska Grain Buyers.

Buyers of Nebraska grown grain must henceforth search the files of the county clerk to make sure no liens have been recorded against grain farmer offers for sale. Threshers under the new law which was introduced into the last legislature by representatives Wm. A. McCain of Logan County and R. C. Regan of Platte County, must file liens for either threshing, hulling or shelling within ten days after such service has been performed. No doubt some of the farm owners and tenants will try to trick the grain buyer into paying their threshers' bills, but those who keep posted on recorded liens will not be caught in any such trap.

Inasmuch as grain growers will always forget to "notify such consignee or purchaser that said threshing, hulling or shelling bill has not been paid" as is provided in section 1, then the regular grain buyer will be released of all responsibility for the payment of the lien as is provided in Sec. 2. Men who help to encumber the statutes with such ambiguous laws are as much to blame as their unintelligent authors.

AN ACT granting the owners and operators of threshing machines and corn shellers a lien upon any grain or seed threshed, hulled or shelled by such machines and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. **Threshers Lien, Time for Filing—Foreclosure.**—The owner or operator of any threshing machine used in threshing or hulling grain or seeds, or the owner or operator of any corn sheller used in shelling corn shall have and hold a lien upon such grain, seed, or corn which he shall thresh, hull or shell with such machine or machines to secure the payment to him by the owner of such grain, seed or corn of such charges for such threshing, hulling or shelling as may be agreed upon, and if no charges are agreed upon, then for such charges as may be reasonable for such threshing, hulling or shelling. Such owner or operator of a threshing machine or corn sheller used in threshing, hulling or shelling grain, seeds or corn shall file in the office of the County Clerk of the county where such threshing, hulling or shelling is done, a notice of such lien, which notice shall designate the name of the person for whom said threshing, hulling or shelling was done, the amount due for such services, and the amount of grain, seed or corn covered by said lien, the place where said grain, seed or corn is located, together with the date on which said threshing, hulling or shelling was done, which notice shall be filed within ten days after said threshing, hulling or shelling was done.

In the event the party for whom said threshing, hulling or shelling was done desires to sell or deliver the grain or seed so threshed to a grain elevator, or to any other person, such party desiring to sell or deliver the grain or seeds shall notify such consignee or purchaser that said threshing, hulling or shelling bill has not been paid, and the lien herein given on said grain shall shift from said grain to the purchase price thereof in the hands of the purchaser or consignee above mentioned.

In the event said grain or seed is sold or consigned with the consent or knowledge of the party entitled to a lien herein, such lien shall not attach to said grain or seed or to the purchase price thereof unless said party entitled to said lien shall notify said purchaser in writing of said lien, provided, that said sale is made within a ten day period immediately following the date of said threshing, hulling or shelling. Said lien may be foreclosed in the manner and form provided for the foreclosure of chattel mortgages; provided, such foreclosure shall be instituted within thirty days after the filing of said lien.

Sec. 2. **Innocent Purchaser, Lien Not Assignable.**—The lien herein provided for shall not attach to such grain or seed in the hands of an innocent purchaser or dealer in the usual course of trade unless all the notices provided for in Section 1 of this act shall have been given. In the event the said party for whom said threshing, hulling or shelling was done on rented or leased land, said lien shall not apply to landlord's or lessor's share of grain. Provided said lien shall not be assignable.

Sec. 3. **Violation—Penalty.**—Any person for whom threshing, hulling or shelling has been done, who shall have refused to pay for said services of threshing, hulling or shelling and shall sell, secrete or dispose of property covered by the lien or notice provided for by this act without the written consent of the lien-holder shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or imprisonment in the county not exceeding 30 days, or both.

## Hi Overbidder Becomes Generous With His Sacks.





## Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

### Penalty of Overloading.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Overloading of cars is already in evidence. Bulged sides and ends, with door posts bent or pushed out of place and grain doors bulged and leaking, to say nothing of the number of bad order and transferred cars en route and at destination, all giving mute evidence that it doesn't pay to overload cars. Delays and losses occasioned by overloading should not be forgotten. It is better to desist.—William L. Frank, Chief Inspector and Weighmaster, Sherman, Texas.

### Received Car Reported Leaking in Transit.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* We received car of oats 119012 C. B. & Q. which was reported in your "Leaking in Transit" column as leaking by Mr. H. C. Smith of Minburn, Iowa.

Our unloading weights show this car to be short 45 bushels and we are using this report in support of our claim, and feel confident with this added information that we shall be able to collect in full for our shortage. Thanking you very kindly for this service, we are, Farmers Elevator Co., Fairview, Kan.

### Farmers Studying Future Markets More.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* A few weeks ago I talked with a man who publishes four weekly newspapers for as many small towns. He spends practically all of his time visiting his patrons and talking with them, gathering news items, soliciting advertisements, and doing the thousand and one other things that enter into country newspaper work. He should be, and I think he is, well posted on the conditions in his territory, which includes the greater portion of a county where wheat growing is the principal farming occupation.

This man told me that the farmers are giving more attention to "options" than they ever have before. I found by questioning him that he meant these men are studying the prices of grain futures more closely than they have in the past; and that they are coming to realize more fully the part which future trading plays in the marketing of grain.

Further proof of the truth of this has been given me in recent weeks. Several farmers have come into our office asking for information about the mechanics of future trading—wanting to know how the thing is done. All of them professed to have no thought of "bucking the board of trade," for they have already learned that this is a silly term which means nothing. In most cases they have even made it plain that they did not intend to "gamble."

Without an exception, these men were seeking advice or information on one point. They wanted to know how they must proceed to sell their cash wheat immediately after threshing and buy equivalent quantities in one of the deferred future months. In other words, they desire to hold their wheat for higher prices; but they need some money now and they feel that future trading will be the means that will enable them to kill the two birds with one stone.

I am not thinking now about the merit or lack of merit in this practice, nor of the results which might follow its general adoption.

The point is that farmers are beginning to recognize the value of future trading as a principle. That fact alone augurs well for the future.—C. A. Lovell.

### Tile Not Suitable for Bulk Grain Storage.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* While traveling among the trade this week, I discovered a new scheme adopted by at least one tile maker for unloading tile onto grain dealers in need of an elevator. In order to overcome the old, well established objection to the leaking joints, one tile maker is claiming that he doubles the walls of his outside storage bins so as to prevent the water leaking in on windy days. This enterprising manufacturer has expressed a deep seated sympathy for the elevator operators of the land and assures them that he is sincerely striving to supply them with a cheap substitute for concrete. He claims that it is fireproof and can be erected with no greater cost than an iron clad wood house. Of course all the regular elevator builders who refuse to sell tile are according to his story, simply working against the interests of the grain men.

I have yet to find a tile tank which does not leak, and most of the dealers that I have consulted were paying as high a rate for insurance as they would on an iron clad wood house, because insurance companies insist that the wood bin bottoms, the wood leg casings, the wood spouts and the wood roof are all combustible and therefore earn a higher rate.

One or two tile manufacturers are giving away plans which call for concrete floors and bin bottoms, but of course the wood spouts and leg casings are still there. This cheap substitute for the concrete elevator will not last. If the grain dealers who are about to build would simply go to the trouble to investigate a few of the tile structures now standing, they would soon make up their minds that such a structure is far from being desirable for storing grain. Of course none of the tile makers have previously admitted that tile walls leaked and I do not know that they admit it now, but at least one manufacturer is offering a double wall as a remedy for leaks which, according to the claims of most of the tile makers, do not exist.

Grain dealers who consider the use of double walls of tile must bear in mind that such a structure would cost a good deal more than a first class reinforced concrete house. It is said that the tile elevator at Dennison, Iowa, does not leak. Its walls are plastered on the inside. How long such a veneer will withstand the wear and stress of bulk grain can

be determined only by actual test. At best, such a structure can prove but a cheap and temporary substitute for the real elevator. Grain dealers can not afford to waste either their time or money in experiments.

One of the tricks of the average tile salesman is to learn the cost of the proposed cribbed iron clad elevator, and then assure the prospective buyer that a tile elevator will cost no more, but probably much less. The Farmers Elevator Co. at Essex, Iowa, were on the point of contracting for a new iron clad cribbed elevator for \$24,000. Along came one of these tile salesmen with his bag full of assurance and misrepresentation, and they decided to build a tile elevator and save several thousand dollars. The result was that before their plant was completed, they had checked out in excess of \$41,000.

I do not believe the grain trade can afford to put any money into tile elevators. In fact, no experienced builder is now offering to use such material in building bulk grain store-houses.—J. F. Younglove, Sioux City, Ia.

### What's the Matter with Wheat?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* This is the absorbing question both in the city and country. The farmer is talking ruin and the merchant has already started to complain about poor business. We are not only suffering from an over-production but an under-consumption. Statistics show that before the war our wheat consumption per capita was about five and a quarter bushels; last year it dropped to four and three-eighths bushels.

We must get back to normal consumption and eat more bread and wheat products. The "Eat more wheat" movement has been launched for some time and we should all help to keep it moving. It's vital to the prosperity of our country and we all want prosperity. A good many of the large manufacturers and merchants of this country are maintaining a passive attitude toward the "Eat more wheat" movement. When their business starts to slip, they will probably awake. We all know the power of advertising and what it will accomplish, so let's get busy NOW.

The speculative business has just about been lawed to death. We believe, however, that the investment buyers will come back into the wheat market if they are once convinced that our wheat consumption will be increased. There is also every probability of a decreased wheat acreage, and this will have a tendency to stabilize prices.—Marshall Hall Grain Company, St. Louis, Mo.

### Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for September delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

SEPTEMBER WHEAT.													
	July 10.	July 11.	July 12.	July 13.	July 14.	July 16.	July 17.	July 18.	July 19.	July 20.	July 21.	July 23.	July 24.
Chicago	100 1/4	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/4	96 1/2	96 1/2	98 3/4	100 1/4	98 1/2	99 1/4	98 1/2	97
Kansas City	93	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	91 3/4	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	91
St. Louis	98 3/4	97 3/4	97 3/4	97 1/2	96	94 1/2	94 1/2	96 3/4	97 1/2	96 1/2	97	96 1/2	95
Minneapolis	105 1/2	103 3/4	103 3/4	104 3/4	102 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2	105 1/2	103 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	103 3/4
Duluth (durum)	95 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93	90 1/2	90 1/2	92 3/4	94 1/2	92 3/4	93 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2
Winnipeg	99 1/2	99	99	99 1/2	97	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
Milwaukee	100 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 3/4	98 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	98 3/4	100	98 1/2	99 1/4	98 3/4	97
SEPTEMBER CORN.													
Chicago	76	76	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76	76 1/2	77	76 1/4	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/4
Kansas City	72 1/2	72 1/2	72	72 1/2	71 1/2	70 3/4	71 1/2	72 3/4	71 1/4	73 1/2	72 3/4	72 3/4	72 3/4
St. Louis	75 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	75 3/4	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 3/4	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	78 3/4
Milwaukee	76	75 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
SEPTEMBER OATS.													
Chicago	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2
Kansas City	33 1/2	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	34	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Minneapolis	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Winnipeg	40	40 1/4	40	39 3/4	39	38 3/4	39	39 3/4	40 1/2	40	40 1/4	39 3/4	39 1/4
Milwaukee	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/4	34	34 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2
SEPTEMBER RYE.													
Chicago	65 1/2	64 3/4	64 3/4	65 1/2	64 1/2	64	63 1/2	64	66 1/2	65 3/4	66 1/2	65 3/4	64 3/4
Minneapolis	61 3/4	60 3/4	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 3/4	60 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	61 1/2	60 3/4	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 3/4
Duluth	63 1/2	62 3/4	62 3/4	63 1/2	62 3/4	61 1/2	60 3/4	61 1/2	63 1/2	62 3/4	63 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2
Winnipeg	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	64 1/2	66	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	66
SEPTEMBER BARLEY.													
Minneapolis	49 1/2	49 1/2	50 3/4	49 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 3/4	49 1/4	47 3/4
Winnipeg	50	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	49 1/2	48 3/4	49 3/4	50 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	50 3/4



## No White-Faced Bulls Here.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* I have made inquiry among all my friends as to whether any of them had seen any traces of the white-faced bull for which Quinn-Shepherdson Co. advertised on page 802 of the June 25 Journal.

At one time there were abundant numbers of them in our market pasture and they thrived heartily on famine, but just as the black-hearted white hunters unmercifully made the buffalo extinct, so are the autocratic vote hunters at Washington making the white-faced bull a memory.

I believe that when the radical regulators take their crooked guns and leave the market pasture the white-faced bull will again roam at will and then, and not before, will the farmer reap the benefit of having speculators carry his grain until the consumers need it.

I, for one, am going to organize an anti-hunting club and see if we cannot raise a large flock of bulls—we surely need them.—Squire Duncan, Bully Corners, Ill.

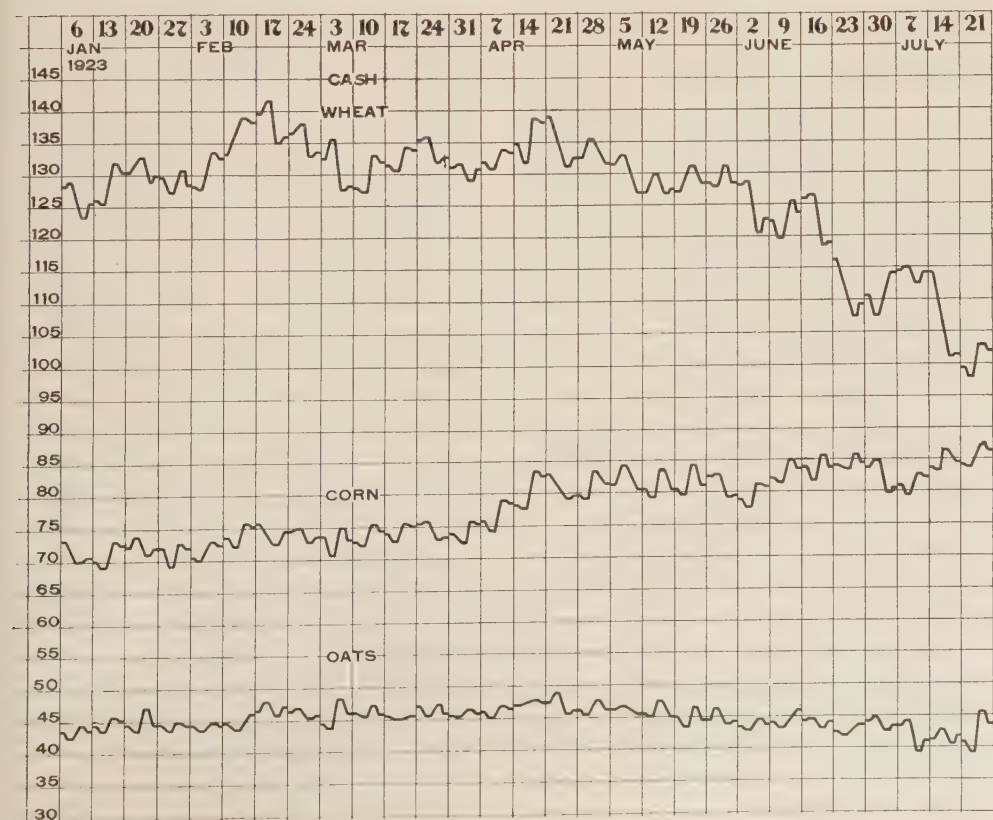
## Too Much Meddling.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Out here in Kansas we are interested primarily in wheat, and that grain is decidedly *no good*. Farmers make no money out of it (unless they have their crop insured and get hit by a hail storm) and dealers make even less. I think the condition may grow worse rather than better, because it costs American farmers so much more per bushel to grow wheat than it costs in certain foreign countries that our wheat will be effectually excluded from foreign markets. Perhaps I should say, rather, that we can get into the markets all right, but we will always find somebody else with wheat that is offered cheaper.

Receivers and brokers of interior markets are blue. So far as I am aware nobody has made money this year, and the outlook is not at all encouraging. There is considerable talk about some firms quitting, but nothing definite.

## Cash Wheat, Corn and Oats Fluctuations From Jan. 1 to July 21.

Opening, high, low and closing average prices of No. 2 red winter wheat, No. 2 mixed corn and No. 2 white oats at Chicago each week are given on the chart herewith. The daily average is used in charting; actual prices were made each week a few cents above or below the extreme charted.



My own opinion is that a lot of dealers in these interior markets will eventually quit, whether willingly or not.

Everybody does feel that there has been decidedly too much meddling by the Government, and that the fact will be discovered after so long a time. The only trouble is that many cannot wait for that time to arrive.—Heat D. Wheat.

## Loadings of Freight.

Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended July 7 were 854,748 cars, reports the American Railway Ass'n. This is a decrease of 167,022 cars under the total of 1,021,770 cars for the preceding week, and an increase of 147,723 cars over the total of 707,025 cars for the corresponding week in 1922.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 31,069 cars during the week, a decrease of 6,058 cars under the previous week and 3,907 cars less than the total for the corresponding week in 1922.

During the week ended June 30 revenue freight was loaded into 1,021,770 cars, an increase of 19,030 cars over the total of 1,002,740 cars for the preceding week and an increase of 158,925 cars over the total of 862,845 cars loaded in the corresponding week of 1922.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 37,127 cars, an increase of 3,169 over the total of 33,958 cars loaded the preceding week, but a decrease of 4,434 cars under the total of 41,561 the corresponding week in 1922.

Surplus freight cars totaled 64,067 on July 7, an increase of 431 over the total of June 30. Surplus box cars in good repair totaled 42,921, an increase of 2,745 cars over the preceding week. During the past eleven weeks railroads have increased their holdings of available box cars by 50,000. This makes three times as many cars available for grain as were available during the corresponding period in 1922.

## Bill Will Drive Old Hands Out of the Business.

Revillo, S. D.—If that bill goes in there will be a lot of us old heads letting go of our jobs, and me for one.—J. F. Devereux.

## Farm Storage Better than Dakota Law.

Madison, S. D.—With regard to the new storage law that the people are trying to get thru we would say that if the farmers want to get anywhere they must keep the surplus grain on the farm.

An example is a deal that actually happened to us this spring. We shipped three cars of oats to Sioux City and put them in store. The day we sold them we took  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent less than we could have gotten for them if we had had them to bill out from our elevator. There were two or three days that the difference was  $\frac{1}{4}$  cents.—Farmers Elevator Co.

## South Dakota Law Not a Benefit to Anyone.

Hammer, S. D.—We are not in favor of the proposed storage law of South Dakota.

As an example: In the fall of the year we ship out stored wheat to give us working room. At some periods it amounts to 10,000 bus. Under the new law we would be compelled to advance the freight charges and other charges on this 10,000 bus, which would be between \$1,500 to \$2,000. We would have to pay interest on the money from the time it was stored until sold.

The law surely is not a benefit to the farmer or anyone else.—H. G. Krogstad, mgr. Farmers Mill & Elevator Co.

## Nothing Fair About Bill 110.

Salem, S. D.—The worst thing about Senate Bill 110 is, it says I must store grain. I am an Irish-American and don't like the word "must."

Storage charges in Chicago are one cent a month and one cent for unloading and loading, and in Salem by this law the storage is 15 days free; one cent a month for three months and one-half cent per month thereafter. It does not figure right, and we unload it for nothing.

Besides, we are required to pay the market price for this grain. Corn today is worth 89 cents in Chicago and 82 cents in Omaha, and I have the corn in Omaha, but must pay Chicago price for it.—Peter Dampman.

## Not in Favor of Storage Law.

Clark, S. D.—We are not in favor of the new storage law. In fact, we helped to have it held up and put to a vote. Some of our reasons are:

There are not many elevators that can comply with the ruling that all grades of wheat be kept separate; and that stored grain be kept separate from cash grain. This would mean that an elevator would need some 20 bins for this particular commodity. Some one has to advance the freight charges on this grain in order to move it, which is no small item. There is no way in which an elevator can mix the stored and cash wheat in making up carloads. This would mean that an elevator might have 3 or 4 cars of wheat, but owing to the rules the operator could not ship, as he would not have a car of any one particular grade. Even if the railroad company placed a car he could not load it and his house would soon be filled.—Elrod & Henry.

SEVENTY per cent of the Argentine flax seed crop is estimated to be sown.

THE quantity of corn needed to equal in price 100 pounds of live hogs at the farm averaged 11.21 bus. from 1910 to 1922 inclusive. The largest quantity necessary was in February, 1922, when 16.5 bus. were needed to equal the 100 pounds and corn was at its lowest depression. In June, 1920, but 7.1 bus. of corn were needed to equal the 100 pounds of hogs; corn was then at nearly the highest price reached in 13 years.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

### ILLINOIS.

Springfield, Ill., July 18.—The rainfall was of the local type, varying from none at some north-central stations to 2.64 at Decatur. The warm weather, ample sunshine, and rainfall are causing rapid advance in the growth of corn. The crop looks well and is tasseling generally. It needs rain in the northwest and parts of the south. The weather is excellent for haying, harvesting and threshing operations. Winter wheat is largely harvested in the north third of the state, and threshing is under way elsewhere. Oats are being harvested in the northern division, and cutting is largely completed in the central and south. There are complaints of chinch bugs invading the corn fields.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist.

Springfield, Ill., July 14.—The past two weeks have been quite favorable for plant growth. There have been some rain interruptions but farm work has made fair progress. Weather has been warm with near normal rainfall. State corn prospect is fully up to average and cultivation mostly completed except in some of the later areas of the south and east. Chinch bugs have caused spotted damage to grain crops in the upper central and eastern sections. Recently bugs have been leaving the small grain and invading the corn fields. Wheat and rye cutting is mostly completed in the southern and central sections and threshing is under way. Harvest is well along now in the northern counties, especially for wheat. Quality reported mostly favorable. Wheat joint worm has been more common than usual quite generally. Winter wheat yields are turning out favorably in much of the heavier wheat area of the state, but yields are only fair to poor in most of the northern and eastern counties of the state. Fully up to average for the state. Oats harvest has begun in southern and some central counties. Except for minor complaints of excessive heat and some wind damage, oats have been ripening the past two weeks under favorable condition. Well distributed showers have been of considerable benefit to the oats crop and the state outlook is for better than an average crop.—A. J. Surratt, agricultural statistician.

### INDIANA.

Rushville, Ind., July 14.—Threshing has begun in this section of the state with yield averaging about 14 to 15 bus. per acre of good grade. There are more or less complaints of smut.—T. Rich Reed.

Evansville, Ind., July 16.—Much of the corn in southern Indiana and Illinois has been replanted because of heavy rains during early summer. Many farmers have cut oats for hay and will not thresh it. Yield is the poorest in many years. Timothy is of better quality than for past number of years. Yield of corn will be up to average.—C.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 18.—Temperatures averaged about normal for the past two weeks but showers were frequent in most localities and kept farmers from fields to some extent. Exceptionally heavy rains in a few localities did slight damage to crops. Corn is progressing nicely under ideal weather conditions. Fields generally are clean and many have been laid by. Wheat cutting is practically completed and threshing is progressing rapidly northward with varying yields. Many fields have not turned out as well as indicated earlier and some have done much better. Oats and barley have benefited by favorable weather conditions and cutting has begun in the southern counties. Wind storms caused some damage in a few localities. Rye is about the same as wheat.—Geo. C. Bryant, agricultural statistician.

### KANSAS.

Talmage, Kan., July 12.—New wheat is coming in and is testing 60 and 62 pounds. It is of best quality.—James Borin, James Borin Grain Co.

Runnymede, Kan., July 12.—Grain threshing is now on with quality fair to good and yield about 75%.—H. E. Woolheater.

Galva, Kan., July 14.—Threshing in this locality has been stopped owing to recent rains. Yield per acre will be small compared to a year ago. Recent rains put growing corn in fine shape and with another good rain, a good crop will be assured.—O. Ivan Norden, mgr., Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Topeka, Kan., July 19.—Threshing returns of winter wheat and other indications suggest that pre-harvest estimates are not likely to be fulfilled. Based on present information, it seems that a crop of 90,000,000 bus. of wheat for Kansas this year would be about the maximum. A month ago correspondents believed the yield would amount to 94,000,000 bus. The wheat crop of the counties of the eastern third of the state has proven very disappointing as to yields, due to floods, wet weather, chinch bugs, and extensive damage by Hessian fly, the full effect of which was not realized until late, as the plants broke down in greatest numbers under the heavier heads as the grain matured. In the west several important wheat producing counties suffered heavy loss by hail. In the south central counties of the "wheat belt," where 15 to 20 per cent of the threshing has been done, returns to date indicate acre-yields of a fraction less than one bushel under the prospective yield reported in June. Harvest has been finished in the eastern half of the state, and is nearing completion in other portions, except in the northwest where it has just fairly begun. Only a small percentage of the year's crop has been threshed as yet, but this work is now quite general in the eastern two-thirds of the state. The prospects for corn are bright. Based on 100, the condition of the 5,630,000 acres of growing corn is 84.64, a gain of 5.8 points in the past month, but 4.6 points less than a year ago. The July condition for the past five years has averaged 82.99. This year's Kansas corn acreage exceeds last year's by more than 11 per cent, and is the largest since 1918. Conditions are uniformly favorable throughout the state, excepting in the southern two tiers of counties extending from Barber and Kingman counties to the eastern line. In this area are found the poorer prospects, ranging as low as 55 and 57 per cent in Labette and Chautauqua counties, respectively. The most promising outlook is in the northern counties, noted as corn producers, and where the condition averages above 90. The corn fields are reasonably clean. Headway made by weeds because of wet weather rendered the work of cultivation difficult, but to a marked degree this handicap has been overcome. Soil conditions are favorable for the continued growth of corn in the northern two-thirds of the eastern half of the state, to the west in the two northern tiers, and in the western third. In the southern two-thirds of the central portion and in the southeast rain is needed, but corn in this region is probably not suffering for lack of moisture as yet except in the southern tier from Comanche east. Threshing returns indicate that the prospective oat yield of 33,515,000 bus. reported in June will be fully realized, while barley may fall short about two million bushels of the 27,644,000 bus. forecasted a month ago. The state's highest previous yield of barley was 20,830,000 bus. in 1920.—J. C. Mohler, sec'y Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

### MISSOURI.

Treloar, Mo., July 10.—Threshing is in full swing and wheat is grading fairly well, altho yield is not up to expectations. Farmers should get \$1.00 or better for their wheat.—H. J. Buescher.

### NEBRASKA.

Gurley, Neb., July 17.—Crop prospects are fine. We will have a big run of mixed wheat.—Nebraska-Colorado Grain Co.

Foster, Neb., July 19.—Grain is in good shape now. Farmers are cutting oats and laying by corn at this time. Good oats crop and corn is fine.—Mark M. Nelson.

Chester, Neb., July 14.—Crops have been very poor around here for the past year, but luckily we have a good wheat and oats crop just ahead.—E. L. Brown, Brown Lumber Co.

Plattsmouth, Neb., July 17.—Wheat is about two-thirds of a crop. Corn never looked better, but about two-thirds of the corn crop is very late. Unless fall is late there will be lots of soft corn. The critical month for corn, that is, August, is yet to come.—A. C. White.

Davey, Neb., July 19.—Wheat is all in shocks. It is not very good this year; 15 bus. to the acre grading about No. 3 hard. Oats is fine and corn looks good. It is about three weeks late.—H. Johnson, agt., Nye-Schneider-Jenks Co.

### OHIO.

Fremont, O., July 10.—The average infestation of Hessian fly in Sandusky county is about 7.3 per cent. This is somewhat higher than the percentage in surrounding counties. Sandusky county farmers are advised to postpone fall wheat drilling until after Sept. 25.—C. H. Ward, inspector for the Ohio State Dept. of Agriculture.

### OKLAHOMA.

Forgan, Okla., July 21.—Wheat crop is very light.—C. E. Henninget, mgr., Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co.

### SOUTH DAKOTA.

Dante, S. D., July 12.—Winter wheat is now harvested. It looks like 25 bus. to the acre. Corn is five feet tall and looks good. It could use rain. Oats in this territory is excellent.—U. Fausek Elevator.

Elk Point, S. D., July 22.—Threshing of winter wheat begins this week. Oat yield will be good, and corn is a little uneven but promises average crop. Rain at this time would benefit corn.—J. H. Wilson, agt., McCaull, Webster Elevator Co.

### TEXAS.

Sherman, Tex., July 9.—Threshing is pretty well advanced locally and yields range from 10 to 15 bus. per acre, with quality good. There is heavy dockage, consisting of oats and cheat, with about two or three parts oats to one part cheat.—W. L. Frank, chief inspector and weighmaster, Sherman Grain & Cotton Exchange.

### WASHINGTON.

Seattle, Wash., July 18.—We have a large crop of wheat, coarse grains and hay in the Northwest this year.—Geo. S. Rheem, Geo. S. Rheem Co.

GREAT BRITAIN imported from the United States 37,261,500 cwt. of wheat in 1922, compared with 36,065,002 cwt. in 1921. Barley received was 5,921,300 cwt., compared with 8,587,000 cwt. in 1921. Oats received was 2,957,500 cwt., compared with 434,800 cwt. in 1921. Corn received was 14,746,100 cwt., compared with 6,733,600 cwt. in 1921.

## Government Receiving Much Wheat at Wichita, Kan.

The U. S. Intermediate Credit Bank at Wichita, Kan., is doing a big business advancing money at 5½ per cent on wheat arriving here.

M. C. Lasater, pres. of the local intermediate credit bank, said July 21 the bank was advancing \$100,000 daily, and that the applications being received indicate that this institution soon will be lending the maximum of \$2,000,000 a day to growers for storing grain.

The pres. of the bank does not state what Uncle Sam will do with the wheat given as security for the loans in the event that the growers abandon their security.

## Lost \$1.18 Per Acre on Wheat.

W. E. Sanguin, manager of a farmers' elevator company at Herington, Kas., figures he lost \$1.18 an acre on the 50 acres of wheat he raised this year, although it produced 22 bushels an acre. His costs per acre are enumerated as follows: Seed, \$1.50; dragging, 10c; plowing, \$2.50; seeding, \$1; cutting, \$2.50; twine, 36c; shocking, 60c; threshing, \$2.20; interest on the basis of \$100 valuation, \$6.00; depreciation, 50c; taxes, 68c; total, \$17.94. At 76 cents a bushel, the price prevailing last week, the gross return per acre was \$16.76.

When miners, manufacturers, and millers are unable to dispose of their products at a profit they cease producing. If they ran to Congress or made a wry face to the public they would be laughed at. If the farmers produce more wheat than the world needs for food they alone are to blame.



## Regional Crop Reports.

Washington, D. C., July 18.—The corn crop is still somewhat late, but generally favorable weather conditions have caused rapid growth of late in practically all sections. It now needs rain in many areas and has suffered injury in spots from excessive rains and in other localities from great heat. The crop has made considerable advance of late and averages well up in condition. Winter wheat is being harvested in a large part of the belt and threshing is in full swing in southern areas. Good yields are general except in a few small areas and quality is excellent as a rule. In the more northerly sections the crop is near the cutting stage and harvest is about to begin. Winter rye is in practically the same condition as wheat. Spring wheat in the northern areas is mostly in the filling stage and weather conditions are generally favorable. Stem rust damage to date has been only nominal, altho infection is present to a greater extent than a year ago. Prospects as a rule are for a good crop in southerly areas. Oat yields will probably be light in many areas. It has generally improved of late, but heads are filling and ripening on short straw in numerous localities. Stands are thin in a number of areas. In southern sections the crop is being harvested, threshing is under way and yields, with some exceptions, are satisfactory. Barley is being harvested in southern sections with good yields and is showing improvement, with excellent prospects in the northern areas of the belt. Flax has had favorable weather of late and the early seedings are looking well.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 18.—The interest in the northwest spring wheat crop is now centered on the rust situation. Black rust is general in various stages thruout Minnesota and South Dakota. The extent of damage is impossible to determine and varies in different localities. In some fields the loss is slight, while in others it is probably as high as 50% or more. Marquis wheat is mostly affected, while durum will probably escape with moderate damage. Rust is also to be found in practically all parts of North Dakota. Its development there has been slow, but the damage depends upon weather conditions. In the northwestern part of that state the crops are exceedingly good, but will not be out of danger for two weeks or more. There are but few reports of rust from Montana. Conditions in that state remain favorable, with the exception of a few districts. The cutting of spring wheat has started in Minnesota and South Dakota. Rye harvest is now general in a large part of the Northwest. While the stand is thin, there has been some improvement during the past two weeks and the heads are well filled. Barley is quite generally an excellent crop, especially in Minnesota and South Dakota, and the harvesting of it has just started. From present indications the corn crop is one of the best in years. With the recent rains there is now enough moisture to carry it for some time. The condition of flax is very satisfactory, especially about half of the crop, which had a good start. The other half was much later and the fields are very weedy. Much of the flax was seeded in small patches and on ground that had not been used for flax recently. For this reason good yields are anticipated.—By W. G. Hudson, The Van Dusen Harrington Co.

Chicago, Ill., July 21.—Reports of crops by states in the Upper Mississippi Basin (Ill., Ind., Ohio, Mich., Wisc., Ia., Mo., Kan., Neb., Minn., S. D., and N. D.) are as follows: Oats as a general thing is very good in Illinois, altho it is a little short in the straw, some of it being cut in the southwestern part of the state. Winter wheat in the central part of the state is all cut and will average 25 to 35 bus. per acre. Spring wheat is fair, and corn, altho a little spotted, is generally good to very good and improving rapidly. Oats is now being cut in Indiana and is generally good. Wheat is generally good. Corn is good as a whole and is improving rapidly. Ohio oats is fair, with rust reported in the eastern part of the state. Wheat figures are variable, ranging from 50 to 75 per cent. Corn needs rain in some sections and ranges from fair to good. Oats heading very short in Michigan on account of dry weather. Wheat from fair to extra good. Rye fair to good. Oats have improved considerably in Wisconsin and look fair. Wheat mostly fair. Rye fair, with corn coming on nicely with good stand. Iowa corn is good to very good. Oats is well filled, short straw, cutting just com-

mencing. Wheat is fair to good. Missouri wheat is spotted, ranges from poor to 95%. Oats has small acreage, looks poor to good. Corn is fair to excellent. Threshing of wheat has just begun, with showers interfering in this work locally. Most of the Kansas wheat is harvested, and ranges from almost a failure to very good. Corn is in excellent condition, making rapid progress. Kaffir corn is good. Nebraska oats is mostly good. Wheat has some black rust reported and yields are not up to expectations in some instances. Minnesota oats is fair to good, especially the late oats. Wheat is a little short in the straw, but looks fair to good. Rye is from poor to good, very light in some sections. Corn is from good to extra good. Oats in South Dakota is fair to good, a little short. Wheat is reported as generally good, but there are some reports of black rust. Corn is in good to excellent shape. North Dakota oats from fair to good, with wheat also fair to good, except in the northeast portion. Wherever corn is grown it is doing well. As a general thing there is plenty of moisture to make a crop. The only danger now is from hail or rust.—F. Baackes, v. p., American Steel & Wire Co.

GOVERNOR Davis of Kansas may call a conference of governors to make plans for forming a wheat growers selling strike, states a recent report.

SIXTEEN countries of the Northern Hemisphere will produce about 1,878,000,000 bus. of wheat, compared with 1,754,000,000 bus. in 1922, reports the United States Department of Agriculture. This is an increase of 124,000,000 bus. or approximately seven per cent.

"FARMERS obeyed the economic law and produced more wheat when needed," states J. C. Mohler, sec'y Kansas Board of Agriculture, "and they will obey the same law and produce less now when less is needed. Profitable prices encourage production; unprofitable prices discourage production. Therefore, the present situation will adjust itself. Europe will exhaust the supply of other producing countries before it turns to the United States."

## Analysis of the Wheat Situation.

G. E. Saunders of the Armour Grain Co., recently made the following keen analysis of the present wheat situation, its causes and possible solution:

Wheat, I believe, has suffered more from the acts and expressions of injudicious, officious, misguided and ignorant friends than from its own fundamental situation. With due respect to the spectral factors, discouraged speculation and anemic buying power and lack of confidence and with full recognition of their potency as market factors, wheat, in my opinion, is intrinsically very cheap.

Restoration of confidence is a slower process than destruction of confidence and, although there is no sign of coming change, I do not doubt it will come. The Northwest and Canada have not yet harvested their crops and in conservative minds there it still uncertainty as to the final outcome. The winter wheat farmer is still holding tenaciously and though some will be forced to liquidate at present regrettable prices an avalanchian movement is undeniably not indicated.

French ascendancy is a "Skeleton in the Closet" in European politics and should this political spectre materialize, there would, I believe, be no further need for concern or anxiety as to the disposition of the new crops of North America, or alarm over final returns to the wheat grower.

It is the attention of men of affairs, engaged in businesses other than that of grain to the possible effect of these low wheat prices on their own businesses and upon the politico-economic structure of the U. S.

In important relation to that, is the embryonic movement to encourage a big and broad participation in the wheat market by the public through use of the slogan, "Buy a thousand wheat," and an educational campaign to appraise the public of present deplorable conditions and their calamitous trend if continued unhindered.

Were the tremendous number of potential buyers known who could very easily pay for, or carry "a thousand wheat," a buying power of colossal proportions would be acknowledged. The best of success in this venture is wished for its sponsors and should the movement openly or tacitly receive official approval or recognition by federal and state agricultural departments, it could easily turn defeat for the farmer into scintillating victory.

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Los Angeles, Calif., July 10.—Receipts of wheat during June were 185 cars; barley, 135 cars; corn, 96 cars; oats, 12 cars, compared with wheat, 144; barley, 112; corn, 92; and oats, 14 cars in June, 1922.

Chicago, Ill., July 11.—The first car of new wheat was received here from southern Illinois. It graded No. 1 hard and test 61 pounds. It sold for \$1.05½ or 2½ cents above July at the time of sale.

Wichita, Kan., July 16.—This market received 351 cars of wheat on July 16. This sets a new record for number of cars in one day.

Sherman, Tex., July 9.—Much local wheat is being marketed, while many farmers are holding wheat on the farms. Some members of the farmers union are reported to have leased space in public elevators. Only a few cars of the new crop have been received here. Quality is good and protein content unusually high. It ranges from 13.04 to 14.76 per cent.—W. L. Frank, chief inspector and weighmaster, Sherman Grain & Cotton Exchange.

## "Buy a Thousand Wheat" Campaign.

Relief for the distressed condition of the farmer is now advocated by the "Buy 1,000 bus. of wheat" idea offered by a Chicago grain man recently. The theory is that if every one who can conveniently do so will buy 1,000 bus. of wheat and take it off of the market, the ultimate effect of removing millions of bushels from the visible supply will be to increase wheat prices from 10 to 20 cents per bushel. Mail order houses which depend upon country buyers for their business should buy from 10 to 20 million bus. and Henry Ford, who is largely interested in the farmers' prosperity, should buy from 50 to 100 million bus.

Grain men who are not theorists believe that the campaign, if properly followed thru, would do much to give the farmer relief by increasing the price of wheat to somewhere near a profitable price.

L. F. Gates, Chicago, says, "The campaign to stimulate investment buying of wheat in small quantities seems not only reasonable but feasible. The withdrawal of large speculative support during the past three months has been generally attributed to the Supreme court decision on the Grain Futures Act. Commission houses have not been able to rally enough support. The grain trade favors a higher level of prices and will gladly assist in the movement."

Joseph P. Griffin, Chicago, said, "The grain trade, in common with business in general, would welcome an advance in the price of principal farm products. Measured in dollars, the wheat crop is not as important as many other crops, but it possesses a psychological influence as it is the basic commodity of the world."

The Omaha Grain Exchange is the first to take action to bring about the culmination of the movement. Seventy-five directors and members of the exchange adopted a resolution authorizing John L. Kennedy, pres. of the U. S. National Bank of Omaha, to get in touch with authorities of other exchanges in Chicago, St. Louis, Sioux City, Kansas City and other grain centers, to obtain unanimous action in boosting the "Buy a thousand wheat" campaign.

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# Enforcement of Future Trading Regulations

As a basis for future action to be taken the Federal Supervisors of Grain Exchange Trading are accumulating statistics of the extent of the daily trading in all grains for future delivery by individual firms who are members of the clearing houses, and of the daily transactions of individual persons whose account exceeds a certain figure.

It is necessary for the Sec'y of Agriculture to have this information in order to prosecute individuals for violation of Section 6 of the Grain Futures Act of Sept. 21, 1922. Paragraph (b) of this section provides,

## Law against Individual Traders.

"If the Sec'y of Agriculture has reason to believe that any person is violating any of the provisions of this Act, or is attempting to manipulate the market price of any grain \* \* \* he may serve upon such person a complaint requiring such person to show cause why an order should not be made directing that all contract markets refuse all trading privileges to such person."

The foregoing is all that there is to the entire scheme of federal regulation of the exchanges. As the Sec'y of Agriculture has failed to date to announce his definition of what constitutes manipulation many false rumors are being circulated as to the purposes of the Department of Agriculture.

## False Rumors Circulated.

For example the ticker on the morning of July 19 contained the announcement that the Chicago federal supervisor had asked several of the largest commission houses for the names of individual traders whose accounts exceeded 500,000 bus. This arose from a misunderstanding. Some few firms had not been furnishing the reports daily prior to the promulgation of the regulations officially requiring them to do so and on furnishing the reports later they neglected to send in also the names of the individuals trading above 500,000 bus., to be added to the list of key numbers and letters in the possession of Supervisor Duvel for the past several weeks.

## The Secret List of Names.

Mr. Duvel has a complete list of all individuals by their name and number trading over the specified amount. For example, a commission broker who informed Mr. Duvel in June that John Smith was short thru him over 500,000 bus. September wheat, would give Mr. Smith's account a key number, as No. 22, and in subsequent reports would refer to this account not by name but by the number, 22. No one but Mr. Duvel in the local supervision office has access to this secret list of names.

## Force All "Shorts" to Cover.

Another false rumor that was disseminated on the street last week was that the Department of Agriculture was going to compel every short speculator to close out his accounts. No such official action has yet been taken. Just before this rumor was spread the wheat market had been taking its natural course downward under the pressure of hedging sales. After the rumor was circulated there was heavy short covering and September wheat rallied from 95 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents to \$1.00 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

## Sec'y Wallace's Regulations.

1. These rules and regulations are made and prescribed with respect to contract markets under the Grain Futures Act of September 21, 1922, a copy of which is hereto annexed. These rules and regulations shall apply and be enforced only in accordance with and subject to the provisions of said Act, and shall not prevent the legitimate application or enforcement of any valid by-law, rule, regulation, or requirement of any contract market which is not inconsistent or in conflict with the Act and these rules and regulations.

2. Each contract market shall make, or cause to be made by its clearing members, reports to the Grain Futures Administration showing

the facts specified in this regulation upon forms prescribed for the purpose by the Grain Futures Administration. If such contract market has a clearing house organization which obtains and keeps reliable reports and records, reports may be accepted from such clearing house organization, and the members of such organization may be relieved from making individual reports, to the extent that the clearing house organization by authorization of such contract market supplies the facts called for by these regulations.

Except when otherwise specified in writing by the Grain Futures Administration upon good cause shown, the reports shall be made as soon as possible after the close of the market on each business day, and not later than thirty minutes before the official opening of the trading session on the next following business day. Each such report shall be prepared carefully, but in case any errors or omissions are discovered a memorandum thereof shall be furnished as soon as possible or with the next succeeding report. Each contract market shall deliver such reports or cause them to be delivered to the Grain Futures Administration in the city where such contract market is located. If there be no office of the Administration in such city, the contract market shall mail such reports or cause them to be mailed in accordance with the instructions of the officer in charge of the Grain Futures Administration.

There shall be a report by or for each clearing member, which shall include all contracts of sale of grain for future delivery, made on or subject to the rules of such contract market, to which he is a party either as seller or buyer. Such report shall show separately for each kind of grain and each delivery month the following facts:

(a) The net position at the beginning of the period covered by the report;

(b) The quantity of grain purchased and the quantity of grain sold on such contracts during the period covered by the report;

(c) The quantity of grain delivered and the quantity of grain received on such contracts during the period covered by the report;

(d) The net position at the end of the period covered by the report;

(e) The aggregate of all "long" and the aggregate of all "short" accounts carried at the end of the period covered by the report by the clearing member for whom the report is made, and

(f) The net position, at the end of the period covered by the report, of each separate account carried by such clearing member, when such net position equals or exceeds such amount as shall be specified in a written notice from time to time by the Grain Futures Administration to such contract market.

For the purposes of item (f), a distinguishing designation shall be used instead of the name of any person, but the name and address of such person shall be given upon request to a representative of the Grain Futures Administration authorized for the purpose by the officer in charge thereof. Such designation shall always be used for the same person and not for any other person and may be changed only by or with the approval of such representative.

3. Each member of a contract market shall, in accordance with the requirements of subdivision (b) of section 4 and subdivision (b) of section 5 of the Act, keep the records required thereby with respect to transactions for future delivery and cash transactions, in chronological order in such manner as to be readily accessible. He shall exhibit the same for inspection, or shall furnish true information or reports as to the contents or the meaning thereof, when and as requested by a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture authorized for the purpose by the officer in charge of the Grain Futures Administration. Each member shall when and as requested by such representative of the Department of Agriculture make reports showing the identification, the kind, the grade, and the price of grain bought or sold by such member in the cash grain market. The records as to transactions for future delivery shall be so

FORM 100-G.F.A.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GRAIN FUTURES ADMINISTRATION

717 POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING, CHICAGO

REPORT OF

NAME OR NUMBER

FOR

DATE

BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

GRAIN	MONTH OF DELIVERY	NET POSITION AT CLOSE LAST SESSION		TRADES TODAY		NET POSITION AT CLOSE TODAY		SETTLEMENTS	
		LONG	SHORT	BOUGHT	SOLD	LONG	SHORT	DELIVERED	RECEIVED BY DELIVERY
WHEAT	MAY								
	JULY								
	SEPT.								
	DEC.								
7	MAY								
	JULY								

FORM 101-G.F.A.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GRAIN FUTURES ADMINISTRATION

717 POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING, CHICAGO

REPORT OF

NAME OR NUMBER

FOR

DATE

BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

GRAIN	DELIVERY MONTH	AGGREGATE OF ALL "LONG" AND OF ALL "SHORT" OPEN ACCOUNTS.				NET POSITION OF ACCOUNTS DESIGNATED UNDER SEC. 2, PAR. "f" OF REGULATIONS			
		AGGREGATE				ACCOUNT NUMBER OR LETTER	LONG	DELIVERY MONTH AND GRAIN	SHORT
WHEAT	MAY								
	JULY								
	SEPT.								
	DEC.								
7	MAY								
	JULY								

Blank Forms 100 and 101 on which Board of Trade Clearing House Members Report to Grain Exchange Supervisors.



kept as to show whether or not the persons for whom such transactions are executed by each member are engaged in the cash grain business.

4. No representative of the Department of Agriculture shall, without the consent of the member, divulge or make known in any manner, except in so far as such representative may be required in order to perform his official duties or by a court of competent jurisdiction, any facts or information regarding the business of a member of a contract market which may come to the knowledge of such representative through any inspection or examination of the reports or records of, or through any information given by, such member pursuant to the Act and these rules and regulations.

5. Each contract market shall as soon as possible from time to time furnish to the office of the Grain Futures Administration to which other reports are made, reports showing all changes proposed and/or approved in membership or by-laws, rules, or regulations, and any official orders or announcements of the board of trade, not previously reported.

6. Each member of a contract market shall furnish, or cause to be furnished or exhibited, to the governing board of such contract market when requested by it, and to the officer in charge of the Grain Futures Administration or his representative when requested by him, a true copy of any report, circular, letter or telegram published or given general circulation by such member concerning crop or market information or conditions that affect or tend to affect the price of commodities, and the true source or authority of such member for the information therein contained.

7. Every member of a contract market shall promptly report to the governing board of such contract market and to the officer in charge of the Grain Futures Administration, or his representative, all information in the possession of such member relating to any attempted manipulation of prices or corner of any grain by any dealer or operator upon such board.

8. For the purposes of these rules and regulations, unless the context otherwise require,

(a) Words in the singular form import the plural and vice versa, as the case may demand;

(b) "Person" includes individuals, associations, partnerships, corporations, and trusts;

(c) The act, omission, or failure of any official, agent, or other person acting for any individual, association, partnership, corporation, or trust, within the scope of his employment or office, shall be deemed the act, omission, or failure of such individual, association, partnership, corporation, or trust as well as of such official, agent, or other person;

(d) "Grain" means wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flax, and sorghum;

(e) "Future delivery" does not include any sale of cash grain for deferred shipment or delivery;

(f) "Board of trade" means any exchange or association, whether incorporated or unincorporated, of persons who shall be engaged in the business of buying or selling grain or receiving the same for sale on consignment;

(g) "Contract market" means a board of trade designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as a contract market under the Grain Futures Act;

(h) "Contract of sale" includes sales, agreements of sale, and agreements to sell;

(i) "Delivery month" means the month of delivery specified in a contract of sale of grain for future delivery;

(j) "Clearing member" means a member of a contract market whose name appears as seller or as buyer of a contract of sale of grain for future delivery made on or subject to the rules of such contract market, regardless of whether such contract be actually cleared or not; and

(k) "Grain Futures Administration" means the officer or officers designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of the Grain Futures Act.

Mr. J. W. T. Duvel, grain exchange supervisor at Chicago, states that

"The making of these daily reports are required so that the character and volume of trading may be analyzed and studied in its relation to manipulation or attempted manipulation of prices. There is no reason why the law should be considered burdensome by the grain trade, except that it will require some extra clerical work which in time will be easily handled as a matter of routine. Regarding the special reports on individual accounts of 250,000 bus. or more, that is in no way a limit that may be traded in, nor is there any such limit. Unless it can be definitely shown that the purchase or sale of large amounts of grain is for the purpose of unduly affecting prices, the grain futures administration has no power to force any person, firm or corporation to close out or buy in future trades. Aside from the rules governing the circulation of false or misleading market information, that is all there is to the new law."

At Chicago and Minneapolis individual reports will be required on trades over 500,000 bus.

At Kansas City reports will be required on individual accounts in excess of 250,000 bus.

At Milwaukee net long or short positions over 50,000 must be shown on the reports.

Reproduced herewith are the column headings of the blank forms for reports issued to clearing members by the Supervisor for their convenience in making the reports. He accompanied this with the following explanatory letter to the members of the Chicago Board of Trade clearing house:

## Chicago Instructions.

To Clearing Members,  
Chicago Board of Trade:

There is being delivered to you a supply of forms which we have numbered 100 and 101 for the reports required under Section 2 of the Rules and Regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to the enforcement of the Grain Futures Act as approved Sept. 21, 1922. A complete copy of the Rules and Regulations has been furnished you by the Secretary of the Board of Trade.

Form No. 100 is to be used for items "a" to "d" inclusive and form No. 101 for items "e" and "f" under Section 2 of the Rules and Regulations.

For the purpose of item "f" on form No. 101, list all accounts (using a distinguishing designation instead of the name), showing a net "long" or a net "short" position of 500,000 bushels or more in the case of wheat, corn and oats and 200,000 bushels or more in the case of rye and barley. In this connection special attention is called to the fact that the listing of such accounts is NOT to be construed in any sense as a limit on trading or the volume that may be open on any single account at any time.

While the forms provide for "Name or Number" of the clearing member making the report, we respectfully request that you use the special designation (mark or number) assigned to you, as indicated on the slip in the enclosed envelope. We likewise ask that these reports be submitted in a plain sealed envelope. These precautions are taken for the protection of you and your customers, as well as for the Department.

Please begin the filing of these reports for the trading session of Monday, July 9th. The use of the form for the reports which you have been submitting is to be discontinued.

Very truly yours, J. W. T. DUVEL, Grain Exchange Supervisor.

## The Milwaukee Instructions.

To Clearing Members,  
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce:

In keeping with the conclusions reached at our meeting in Milwaukee on Thursday, the information called for in Items "a" to "d" inclusive will be supplied by your making an extra copy of the SUMMARY SHEET which you turn in to your Clearing Association. The information required under Items "e" and "f" is to be reported on Department of Agriculture form No. 101, copies of which have been placed with Mr. Joseph Lers, Manager of your Clearing Association. On form No. 101 you are to show, at the left, the aggregate of all open accounts on your books. For the purpose of Item "f" on form No. 101, list all accounts (using a distinguishing designation instead of the name), showing a net "long" or a net "short" position of 50,000 bushels or more in any one future. In this connection you should keep in mind that the listing of such accounts is NOT to be construed in any sense as a limit that any one trader may have open.

The copy of the summary sheet should go to Mr. Lers, who has very kindly agreed to look after forwarding them to this office. Unless you prefer to mail reports on forms No. 101 direct to this office, we would suggest that these, too, be turned in to the Manager of your Clearing Association, to be forwarded with the copies of the summary sheets.

Express all quantities in terms of thousands; that is, omit the "000"—just as you do on your returns to your Clearing Association.

Very truly yours, J. W. T. DUVEL, Grain Exchange Supervisor.

"RUSSIAN grain for German tools," the bolshevik slogan, is to be realized under an agreement signed July 21 whereby Russia will deliver 20,000,000 pounds of grain to Germany.

NEW ZEALAND's yield of wheat is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 8,500,000 bus., compared with 10,565,276 last year. This estimate is next to the highest since 1910. The highest figure reached was in 1889 when 13,073,416 bus. were produced. The estimate on oats is placed at 5,000,000 bus., compared with 6,752,663 bus. in 1922.

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ALL YOUR FRIENDS WILL BE AT  
DEPT MOINES

## Omaha Exchange Admits Co-operative Commission Company.

The Nebraska Farmers Union, after having been twice denied admission to membership in the Omaha Grain Exchange, has finally made its business methods acceptable to the directors of the exchange and its subsidiary, the National Grain Commission Co., was admitted to membership July 24.

Not coming under the Capper-Tincher law the federal authority could not be used to force the admission of any rebating organization that threatened to handle grain at cut rates of commission.

O. S. Spillman, attorney-general of Nebraska, threatened to bring quo warranto proceedings in case the exchange refused to admit the Union.

C. J. Osborn, pres. of the Nebraska State Farmers Union, has been quoted as saying, after the membership was denied, that the Omaha Grain Exchange does not want farmers to enter the market.

S. S. Carlisle, pres. of the exchange, in commenting on Mr. Osborn's remark, stated, "The admission to the Omaha Grain Exchange of a company whose purpose is to monopolize the sale of a very large proportion of the grain would destroy the competitive features of the market and re-introduce the monopolistic features which have been eliminated. The admission of such a company would tend to concentrate the business in the hands of a few firms—a condition that has always worked to the disadvantage of the producer. As to Mr. Osborn's statement that we do not want the farmers to enter this market, the Omaha Grain Exchange has consistently, since its organization nineteen years ago, pursued the policy of making a highly competitive grain market in Omaha.

"Competition is keener now than ever before. Competitive effort has now reached its highest development between the producer and the consumer. The rules of the exchange have for years permitted any farmer the full enjoyment of all its privileges and opportunities for the selling of his own grain. Owing to the proposed elimination of competition which exists in every terminal market now operating in the United States, the Omaha Grain Exchange feels that it would be unfair to the producer to adopt any measure which would tend to interfere in any way with the present marketing conditions in operation in our market."

C. J. Osborn, pres. of the Farmers Union, says: Originally the name was the National Co-operative company and its articles of incorporation carried the co-operative feature, which was in conflict with the rules of the Omaha Grain exchange.

"At our state convention in January it was decided to amend the articles of incorporation to comply with the rules of the grain exchange, and to make application for membership on the grain exchange.

"We then learned that there were a number of objections to our entering the exchange, the main ones being not properly incorporated and insufficient capital.

"Immediately after being advised of the exchange's action we called our stockholders together and amended the articles of incorporation in compliance with the suggestion offered by the exchange, and made another application for membership."

PRESENT prices of wheat permit it to be advantageously fed to hogs in place of corn, reports the Department of Agriculture of Kansas and Missouri. Two years' tests show that hogs fed wheat made more rapid growth than did those fed similar amounts of corn. Wheat fed hogs gained an average of 1.25 pounds per day for 120 days, while corn fed hogs gained only 1 pound daily. Each 483 pounds of wheat fed produced 100 pounds of pork, compared with 582 pounds of corn for a similar 100 pounds of pork.



## Argentine's Facilities for Handling Grain

With Australia and Africa embarking extensively upon a program for the mechanical handling of grain with up-to-date equipment at both terminals and interior points it has seemed that the Argentine Republic offered a good field for the introduction of modern grain elevators.

At the seaports large concrete grain elevators with good handling equipment have been provided for loading grain into vessels; but in the interior practically nothing has been done in any way corresponding to the wonderful development of country grain elevator storage in North America.

Many Americans familiar with the fact that interior country storage in grain elevators vastly exceeds the seaboard and terminal storage in North America have visited the Argentine Republic and wondered at the primitive conditions still obtaining at all country railroad stations where the grain is handled in sacks.

Among the Americans who have visited the Argentine and whose observations have been recorded in the Grain Dealers Journal are Laurel Duvel, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; Chas. F. Glavin of Milwaukee, Wis., and E. W. Bingham, the latter in the interest of the glucose industry. Their reports showed the state of the trade in the South American republic; but the keenest observations of the conditions that promise to postpone indefinitely the modernization of grain handling in interior Argentina have been made by R. J. S. (Nic) Carter, who recently returned from Argentina.

During a recent trip to South America R. J. S. Carter, of the Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co., made a number of observations on grain handling in the Argentine Republic from the point of view of one interested in the introduction of up-to-date grain elevator equipment.

At first thought it would seem more economical to handle grain in bulk as we do in the United States, but Mr. Carter found that freight cars for bulk shipments are not available in the Argentine, and furthermore, there are very few interior or country elevators that can handle grain in bulk. He says that timber and building material are very scarce and expensive in the Argentine, so that the cost of putting up country elevators that can handle bulk grain is very high, in fact, practically prohibitive.

In latitude south from the equator the climate of Argentine corresponds from Havana, Cuba, north to Edmonton, Canada, and Buenos Aires is as warm as New Orleans.

The fertile soil is like the alluvial deposit of our Mississippi Valley, free from stones, fine and light. In some of the river bottoms the soil is clayey and very rich. Wheat growing has been following the railroad development, the ranchers not being willing to haul the crop more than 30 miles by wagon.

The Argentine wheat harvest begins in December, and the first movement of the crop for export starts late in January. This permits the new wheat to arrive in Europe in the month of March just at the time when the people of the Northern hemisphere are eating into their surplus and are glad to purchase the Argentine crop.

The winters are mild in Argentina and the summers hot. In the Northern part the wet season begins in October and continues until March, and the dry season runs from April to September. The rainfall is more evenly distributed thru the year in the Southern part.

Argentina has its "corn belt," a region about 150 miles by 250 miles in size, along the West bank of the Parana River. Formerly much wheat was grown in the North, but the climate

is too warm and wheat growing has been extending toward the West and South, just as in the Northern Hemisphere wheat growing has been pushing its way into Northwestern Canada. The acreage devoted to corn in Argentina is less than the acreage devoted to this cereal in the single state of Illinois. In wheat, however, Argentina is twice as important as our big producer, Kansas.

The people are of Southern European origin, and many of the wheat growers are Italians, most of them working on the share or cash rent system, which does not make for permanent interest in and improvement of the land.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports the Argentine wheat crop to have been 180,641,000 bus. in 1921-22; 169,754,000 bus. in 1920-21; and 214,140,000 bus. in 1919-20. The average for the five years 1908-1913 was 157,347,000 bus.

Exports of wheat from the Argentine Republic are reported to have been 62,399,000 bus. in 1921; 195,492,000 in 1920; 137,356,000 in 1919. The exports from the chief ports of Argentina and Uruguay are reported by the *Corn Trade News* at 141,112,000 bus. in 1922. From Jan. 1, 1923, to June 21, the exports have been 93,000,000 bus., against 91,056,000 bus. during the corresponding period of 1922. At present the exports are running at the rate of about 3,000,000 bus. per week.

Corn exports for the season of 1922-23 were 110,000,000 bus.; compared with 111,603,000 in 1921, 173,642,000 in 1920, 97,851,000 in 1919, and a 5-year average of 115,749,000 bus. in 1909-1913. The production of corn in Argentina as reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture was 156,056,000 bus. in 1921-22; 230,423,000 in 1920-21; 258,686,000 in 1919-20, and an average per year of 174,502,000 for the years 1908-1913.

The oats crop of Argentina was 32,973,000 bus. in 1921-22, against 47,619,000 and 57,113,000 for the two years immediately preceding.

Flaxseed is a crop of special interest to American producers of linseed oil who are importing considerable quantities, Argentina

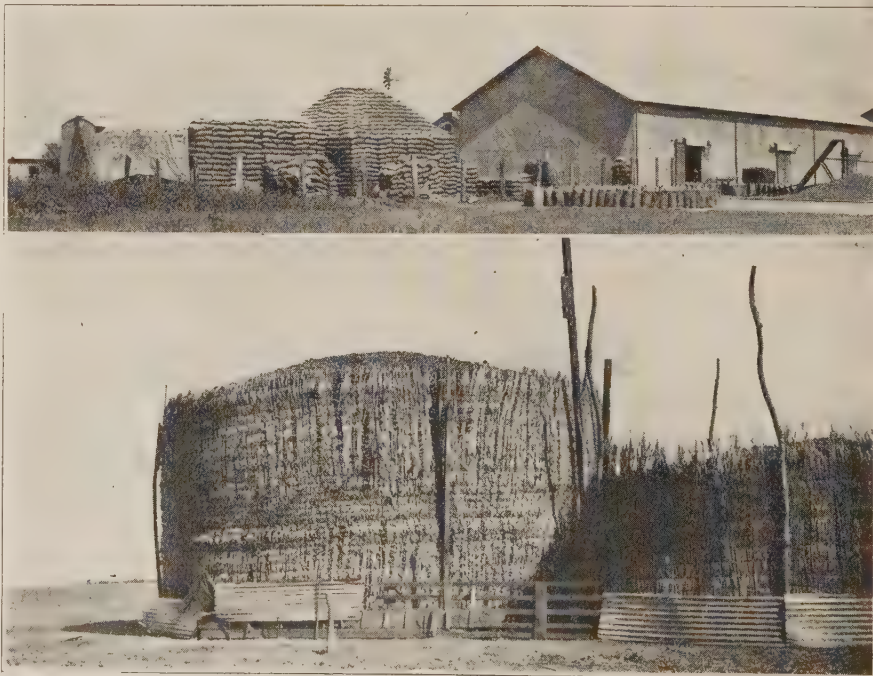
growing three times as much as the United States and exporting practically all of it. In the year 1920 the United States imported from Argentina more flaxseed than in any other year, the imports amounting to 22,778,000 bus. Since Jan. 1, 1923, Argentina has shipped to the United States, according to the *Corn Trade News*, 434,000 tons of flaxseed, to June 21, against 832,000 tons to all countries, including the United States. This is twice as much as was exported during the corresponding period of 1922, the exports for the whole of 1922 being 909,627 tons.

The method the farmers take to get the grain to market is shown in Fig. 1 in the engraving herewith. Mr. Carter states that the extremely high wheels on the wagons in the Argentine are very interesting to us, but are necessary on account of the poor condition of the roads throughout the farming district. The men carry the bags up into the wagons on ladders and the large 4-wheeled carts will carry 4 to 6 tons. Sometimes 8 to 16 bullocks will be hitched to a cart. Instead of loading from the wagon direct into cars the grain sacks usually have to be piled on the ground to wait the arrival of the cars.

Cars are furnished to country shippers in the order of the application made therefor. If there are many applications ahead of him the shipper may have to wait several months for a car. This government rule does not apply to trainloads. The shipper who has accumulated not less than 20,000 bus. at one station will be given a special train by the railroad company, regardless of prior applications for single cars. If the railroads furnish open cars the shipper can not refuse them. For these the railroads furnish tarpaulins to cover the sacked grain and most of the grain is shipped in this manner.

Mr. Carter says it is surprising the amount of labor that is used in the Argentine in handling these sacks, and that it would seem that portable elevators or pilers should be used more extensively than they are at present. In the case shown in Fig. 2 the sacks are carried from the railroad cars perhaps 50 or 60 feet and then dumped upon the belt conveyors which deliver them into the warehouse.

After having been brot in by the farmer to the railroad station or siding the grain either is stored in sheds, or galpons as they are called in the Argentine, or piled up along the railroad track, as shown in Fig. 3. The sacks are then covered with canvas to keep off the rain. As



Top Shows Small Grain Awaiting Cars for Shipment to Seaport. Bottom is Open Corn Crib. No, the Flint Corn Does Not Heat.



time will permit these sacks are loaded on cars and shipped to the terminals. Fig. 4 shows exactly how these sacks are loaded on the freight cars.

On the farm the corn is stored in a sort of crib called a "troja," as shown in the engraving, made by driving a circle of poles into the ground and keeping them from spreading by winding wires around the outside to retain both the corn and the outer lining of corn or cane stalks. Nearly always the top of the troja is exposed to the weather, very few farmers using a galvanized iron roof.

A large, outdoor corn crib is shown in Fig. 6, a photograph taken at Bartlett. The corn in this case, is left outdoors until such time as transportation facilities are available for delivering it to the terminal market.

The portable belt conveyors or pilers find their principal use at the storehouses and along the railroad tracks, as shown in Fig. 5 herewith, at one of the concrete elevators in Buenos Aires.

"A few of the larger terminal ports, such as Buenos Aires and Bahia Blanca, are equipped with a few modern elevators and when grain is shipped to these ports it is taken out of the sacks and handled in bulk exactly as we handle it here," says Mr. Carter.

"In Buenos Aires there is one large modern terminal elevator originally built by Mr. Chas. F. Glavin formerly of Milwaukee. This terminal elevator is now operated by an English concern (Sanday & Company) who handle a great deal of grain for export.

"At Bahia Blanca, which is 300 or 400 miles south of Buenos Aires, there are also a number of modern elevators, one of these being shown. The grain tanks in this case are all

made of brick. A close-up view of these tanks is shown, also another view of an elevator at Bahia Blanca owned by the Bunge & Born Company."

With a land area of 1,135,000 square miles Argentina is thinly populated outside of the three provinces near Buenos Aires, which principal city alone contains 1,384,000 of the total 7,122,000 population. The farmers who become landed proprietors usually have more land than they can cultivate. Most of the farms are over 240 acres, and hundreds contain over 1,000 acres each. Only a third of the farmers own the land they cultivate.



Long Chutes Spouting Grain Into Steamship from Warehouse on High Bank of River.

The principal variety of wheat grown in the Argentine Republic originated in Italy and is known as "barletta." It is much like the Turkey red wheat of Kansas, but not so hard. The corn is round kernalled and flinty.

Ports of export are few for a country having so many miles of seacoast. Buenos Aires and Bahia Blanca are the principal ports for grain export on the Atlantic Ocean. La Plata is a city so near Buenos Aires on the same inlet from the ocean as to be practically the same. Up the river from Buenos Aires are additional export elevators at San Lorenzo and Rosario.



At the Left Top, Dock 1, Buenos Aires; Bag Conveyor at Dock 1; View of Port from Top of Elevator on Dock 1. At the Right are Grain Elevators at Bahia Blanca, Port of Galvan. Top Shows the Bunge & Born Elevator.



# Country Elevator Accounting

## The Check Book

By C. A. LOVELL

If a grain dealer were asked what is his most important record he would undoubtedly name his check book. While it is probably correct that one form of check will reduce the bank account as effectively as another, some checks serve their purpose more satisfactorily than others, because they furnish better means of obtaining information about the transactions recorded.

**Grain Checks:** Country grain dealers issue checks primarily to pay for the grain which they buy. Until quite recent times it was the usual practice to make one check cover as many loads as farmer delivered at one hauling period, even if that extended over several days or even a few weeks. It is only within the last few years that this has given way to the custom of writing a separate check for each load.

The former practice had many features which commended it to the average dealer. It saved check writing. It also reduced the number of entries which had to be made in the cash book and ledger, and it made the bank account much easier to keep. But there were serious objections to it, and in the light of a more general understanding of the true functions of bookkeeping most grain handlers began looking about for a better and simpler method.

The outstanding objection to writing one check for the grain which a farmer delivers at a single hauling period is that it results in many errors.

Frequently it will happen that the loads will be scattered over a series of days, with perhaps a few blank days coming in between. Under these conditions either the grain dealer or the farmer is likely to err in counting the loads when settlement time finally arrives, and then it becomes necessary to perform considerable work in straightening out the tangle. One or the other of the parties may never be quite convinced that the figures are entirely correct.

Again, there is nearly always some variation in the price of the loads. This may be due to difference in grades or to market changes, but whatever the cause it is impossible to figure grain at varying prices in one single calculation. Since each load must then be figured separately little more labor will be required if separate checks are written.

**Bank Balance:** Still another objection, and a very important one, is that which has to do with the grain dealer's knowledge of the state of his bank account.

It is obvious that if he is receiving grain from a number of farmers, and is not deducting the amount of each purchase from his bank balance, he knows very little about the

real condition of that balance. It may show a very substantial credit for days on end, then suddenly shift to the "red" just when it is most inconvenient for the dealer and the bank as well.

A case of this kind which occurred some years ago may be offered as an illustration. A certain dealer made a trip to neighboring city to be gone several days. He had a snug credit in the bank, but a good deal of grain in the elevator had not been paid for. His thought was that the farmers would not ask for settlement until he would return, so he said nothing about the matter to his banker.

It happened that rain stopped threshing wheat, and as the farmers could not work they decided it would be a convenient time to go to town to take care of some business matters. Of course they first went to the elevator to get their checks.

The bookkeeper had authority to sign checks, and he issued them. The first ones presented at the bank were paid promptly; but when more checks, totaling thousands of dollars, came in the banker was "up a tree."

He did not question the grain dealer's honesty. He knew the grain was in the elevator. And he was willing and ready to lend the dealer all the money that was needed to pay the checks. But there was nobody to sign a note; and the banker was simply afraid to carry such a big overdraft until the dealer's return. He could not be blamed for this, because it was contrary to law and good business practice. He had no means of knowing when an Examiner would call, and such a large overdraft would have been a difficult matter to explain to the official's satisfaction.

The banker did the only thing he could do in safety, he refused payment of the checks. The farmers were angry, and they were never quite talked out of it altho they received their money a few days later.

That dealer now issues a check for each load. When his bank account needs replenishing he borrows the money at once.

**The Grain Check** herewith is a check designed to be issued for each load. It is one that is admirably suited to the dealer who operates a single elevator; and it serves equally well for line companies.

For the independent dealer or farmers elevator with one house the checks should be bound in original and duplicate. Only the originals need be perforated, but both original and duplicate should be numbered. It is preferable, also, that the space which is occupied by the bank name on the original shall be left blank on the duplicate, or that it shall be imprinted "Office Copy—Not Negotiable." This will eliminate

the danger that would attend these carbon copies falling into felonious hands.

Line companies will require that the checks be bound in original, duplicate and triplicate. The duplicates are to be sent to the home office with the daily reports; and the triplicates remain in the book as the local record. To reduce the cost of printing, the triplicate sheet may be of thin tissue, left blank. Double face carbon paper will copy the writing upon the back of this tissue sheet, and its transparency will make it possible to read thru it.

It will be noted that the driver's ticket is an integral part of the check. It is numbered and perforated for removal; and of course the farmer will tear it off before he cashes the check and keep it as a record of the transaction.

The check specifically states that it is in payment for a load of a given number, and this will assist in identification and proof in case of a dispute.

When the grain is delivered by a hauler who is not authorized to receive the check he should be given the ticket only. The check is to be written, anyway, but it need not be signed. The bushels of grain and the amount of dollars go into the dealer's bookkeeping system at once, and the bank balance will be correctly shown.

A convenient method of handling these checks and their duplicates in the home office of a line company is to paste check and duplicate together after the check comes thru the banks so the two never become separated.

About the only objection to grain checks of this description is that they must be written with pencil. That, of course, is a valid argument against their use. But how many grain dealers use ink on any of their checks?

If an indelible pencil be used the risk of tampering will be reduced materially. The printed limitation of the amount gives a measure of protection; and there is no reason why a check protector may not be used if the dealer desires. If he uses a check writing device he will not need to write out the amount with pencil as the figures alone will serve his own purpose.

**Expense Checks:** A secondary purpose for which grain dealers issue checks is that of paying expenses. These checks should be uniform in themselves, but they may profitably be made to differ from the grain checks. The expense check shown is only for settling expense items. It will be noted that it is a modification of the familiar voucher check used by many large corporations. The voucher feature, however, has been worked out so that it will not make the cost of the checks prohibitive.

When the check is folded both the outer surfaces will bear writing and printing and this will require that the check be opened for endorsements. If bank were required to handle a great number of checks made up in this way they would object because of the added trouble it would cause their clerks. But most of the checks which the grain dealer issues for expenses will never leave his home town. Only

<b>GRAIN CHECK</b> NOT VALID FOR MORE THAN \$200.00 FOR ONE WAGON LOAD NO. <b>2100</b> _____, 19____ <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">GRAIN COMPANY</div> PAY TO THE ORDER OF _____ \$ _____ _____ DOLLARS TO _____ NATIONAL BANK } _____ <small>BUYER FOR GRAIN COMPANY</small>	<b>DRIVERS SCALE TICKET</b> NO. <b>2100</b> DATE _____ FOR ONE LOAD OF _____ DRIVER _____ ON-OFF _____ OWNER _____ PRICE _____ GRADE _____ TEST _____ GROSS _____ LBS. TARE _____ LBS. NET _____ LBS. _____ BU. _____ GRAIN COMPANY
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a few of them will have more than one or two endorsements.

The expense checks should be bound and numbered in duplicate. The duplicate copy will furnish the grain dealer's record. As it will be written precisely like the check itself it will be complete in every detail.

By using separate checks for expenses the dealer will find it much easier to determine the cost of running his business.

**Check Stubs:** It seems pertinent at this point to ask what, indeed, is the reason for a check “stub.” Why was it ever invented; and why should its use be continued when it causes so much trouble?

Everybody who issues checks knows that occasionally the stub and the check do not agree. If one is right the other is bound to be wrong and an accounting system based on a record of this kind cannot possibly be correct.

A frequent error which is associated with the stub is that of failure to fill it in at all. The check writers who can say they have never made this mistake are few indeed.

If, on the other hand, the "stub" is a carbon copy of the check itself it *must* agree with the check in every respect. That alone is sufficient reason for adopting it, but there is also the added advantage of the lessened amount of labor in making out checks. One writing will suffice when a carbon copy is retained, whereas with a stub there must be two.

**Check Papers:** Much has been said and written of late about the paper which is used for checks. Some of the patented papers are good. A few of them are excellent safe-

guards against check raising and forgery. But the average country grain dealer will find that most of these papers cost more than he can afford to pay.

**Entries:** No matter what form a check may take, or what paper it may be printed upon, it is only a starting point.

The facts which are recorded on the check must be entered elsewhere in the bookkeeping system if they are to be of any value. The necessary entries have been explained in detail in a previous article of this series. Only the two fundamentals of these entries need be re-stated here. These are:

Credit the bank for the amount of each check drawn against the bank.

Debit the person or commodity to whom  
or for which the check is issued.

## Indianapolis Board Considering Insolvency Rule.

Among the markets which have responded favorably to the suggestion by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n that a rule be enacted similar to the new rule of the Chicago Board of Trade designed to safeguard patrons of the exchanges against insolvency of members is the Indianapolis Board of Trade, the name of which should be added to the list of exchanges given in the report of the meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n on page 52 of July 10 number.

The report of the board of managers included the following:

INDIANAPOLIS BOARD OF TRADE: It has been proposed to amend the rules governing the grain, feed and hay trade in adding a section to be numbered 36.

Section 36 Whenever the grain com'te shall ascertain that a member holding a grain exchange trading permit has failed to meet his obligations, or is insolvent, or a firm or corporation represented by him has failed to meet its obligations, or is insolvent; the governing com'te on presentation and confirmation of such evidence, may suspend the trading privilege granted under such trading permit.

When such suspended person applies for reinstatement he shall furnish to the grain committee a list of his creditors and a statement of the amounts originally owing and the nature of the settlement in each case if settlement has been made.

Notice of the proposed reinstatement of such applicant shall be given through the sec'y of the Ass'n who shall post said notice on the bulletin board of the exchange room for 15 days. Upon the applicant presenting satisfactory proof of settlement with all his creditors, the grain com'm'tee shall command each member to the governing com'tee for reinstatement by a majority vote of those present at such com'tee hearing, providing a quorum is present.

Every suspended member shall file with the sec'y of the Ass'n. within thirty days of his suspension, a written statement containing a complete list of his creditors and the amount owing to each.

It has been proposed to amend the rules governing the grain, feed and hay trade, by putting in a new paragraph in section 34, subdivision 3 as follows:

"Applicant for trading permits shall state further the name of the firm or corporation, or member, which such applicant represents for trading room privileges, and for whom he is doing business. The privilege covered by a trading permit shall become suspended when a member holding same, changes his firm or corporation name or associates himself with a different firm or corporation than the one which he represented at the time he was originally approved by the grain com'te for the trading room privilege.

Suspension shall remain in effect until the member is re-approved for trading room privilege by the grain com'te. Application for re-approval shall be made in writing.

<b>EXPENSE CHECK</b>		NO. <b>20</b> _____ 19____
_____ <h1 style="margin: 0;">GRAIN COMPANY</h1>		
<b>PAY TO THE ORDER OF</b> _____ \$ _____		_____ DOLLARS
<b>TO</b> _____ NATIONAL BANK }		<small>FOR _____ GRAIN COMPANY</small>

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THIS CHECK MUST BE FULLY MADE OUT BEFORE BEING CASHED

	ITEMS	AMOUNT
	<b>TOTAL</b>	



### Purpose of the Wheat Council.

The Wheat Council of the United States, recently organized at Chicago, has definitely announced its objects as follows:

A, To advance the interests of the producer, by developing and promoting thru voluntary action, the application of methods of organizing the production and marketing of wheat in the United States, in order to establish or approximate a balance between domestic production and consumption and to bring the control of domestic prices of wheat within the United States instead of abroad; and to develop profitable outlets for such surplus as may exist.

B, To advance the general welfare of the producer by any and every means deemed advisable and especially by promoting more efficient and effective marketing methods and systems.

C, To interest agriculture, industry, transportation, finance, commerce, labor and consumers in the economic phase of the production, distribution, manufacture and consumption of wheat and wheat products and associated commodities.

D, To increase the consumption of wheat and wheat products by informing the consumer of the advantages to be gained by such increased consumption and by such other means and methods as may be deemed advisable; and to co-operate with the producers of wheat and the manufacturers and distributors of wheat products to this end.

E, To offer co-operation with every existing agency, national, state and local, working for improvements in methods of producing, storing, handling, manufacturing, marketing, and distributing wheat and wheat products.

F, To aid in co-ordinating, or if deemed necessary, to conduct scientific research into the production, manufacture, distribution and consumption of wheat and wheat products.

G, To perform the functions of a clearing house in the field of advertising, publicity and general business endeavors that are aimed at accomplishing any and all of the foregoing objects.

Pres. Sydney Anderson, in a statement fol-

lowing the completion of the organization, said in part, "A survey of domestic and world conditions in the production and marketing of wheat demonstrates that the stabilization of the domestic price at a profitable level and the consequent improvement of the condition of the wheat farmer is dependent upon bringing the control of the domestic price within the borders of the United States.

"For this three things are necessary—reduced acreage and production, orderly marketing, and increased consumption.

"Under the stimulation of the world war, the wheat acreage of the United States was enormously extended. For the past three years, wheat acreage in the United States has exceeded the average acreage from 1909 to 1913 by more than 13,000,000 acres. This is equivalent to an excess production of from 160,000,000 to 200,000,000 bus. annually. The exportation of wheat before the war averaged 15 per cent of the crop. For the last three years it has been in excess of 25 per cent of the crop.

"Since the world war there has been a gradual recovery of the wheat producing countries. These countries in the main, by reason of cheaper lands and labor, produce at less cost than we do. The greater competition of these countries in the world wheat market defines the price of the whole domestic crop so long as we continue to produce a surplus of considerable proportions.

"Greater consumption of wheat by the people of the United States at this time would not only be healthful and wholesome, but would be a patriotic service to wheat growers in the emergency with which they are now confronted.

"The distressed conditions existing in many wheat growing regions of the country, which are having a tendency to force into the market vast volumes of wheat which cannot be absorbed readily, must inevitably tend to bring lower prices, which more orderly marketing might avoid. The Council desires to call attention to the new credit facilities which are available to meet these distressed conditions."

### The Metcalf Car Dumper.

Much interest is being evidenced by the grain trade generally in the recent car dumper installation at the Harbor Commissioners Windmill Point Elevator, Montreal, Quebec. The dumper, which was designed and erected by the John S. Metcalf Company, Limited, was put in commission upon the opening of navigation this year, and has been in steady operation ever since.

The principal point of interest in the Metcalf Car Dumper is the simplicity and ease with which all operations in the dumping of the car are attained by the use of cables. Not only is the platform, supporting the car, raised clear of its supports, until it is suspended approximately eight feet above them, then tilted at one end with a corresponding lowering at the other, and the cycle repeated as often as desired, but by the exceedingly simple device of running the two hoisting drums which elevate the back side of the car a little faster than the two which elevate the front side of the car, a side tilt is obtained without any additional machinery whatever other than a difference in the pitch diameter of the pinion operating the drum on the two sides. In addition to the side tilt, the ram which pushes the grain door into the car is also operated by a cable anchored at one end to the floor of the pit below the dumper, led around a system of sheaves and finally attached to a swinging arm. As the platform is elevated, the ram is pushed against the grain door with a force of 15 tons, the maximum power possible to apply being regulated by a lever arm in the pit, to which the cable is attached, a weight at the end of the lever arm being 1/70th of the push exerted against the grain door. In case more than this force is required to push in the door, the lever arm is raised and the cable released, thus obviating any danger of upsetting the car by applying an excessive force to the door.

The first operation of raising the car eight feet, and at the same time tilting it sideways and pushing in the door, allows of the intro-



Car in Position to be Clamped.



Car and Platform Raised 8 Feet, Draw Bar Clamped, Car and Platform Tilted Sideways.



ducing of several very advantageous points tending materially to simplify the construction and consequently reduce the cost of the machine.

In the first place, as the bridge or platform, carrying the rails upon which the car sits, is elevated eight feet or so above the fixed rail level, it follows that the top of the track hopper into which the grain is dumped may be raised an equal height instead of being, as usual, at rail level, the bottom of this track hopper and the belt below it being also raised this height with a corresponding decrease in depth of pit. The advantage gained by the shallow pit does not cease with the pit, as, in an elevator designed for the use of this type of dumper, the whole of the basement may be correspondingly raised or, to a great extent, eliminated.

Other advantages resulting from the raising of the platform before tilting are, that transverse walls may be built across the pit to support the main girders under the rails when the platform is at rest. This, of course, materially reduces the span of these girders when at rest, and permits of a locomotive passing over them without producing excessive bending moments. Also, an end locking device is not required as the ends of the girders sit

square down on top of the end walls of the pit.

The four suspension points for the bridge or platform have been located at such points that the larger the car the less the bending moment on the main girders becomes, in fact, with the largest cars in use, the bending moment, due to the wheel load of the car, becomes practically nil, owing to the wheels coming almost at the exact point of support.

The two clamping carriages are interesting in their action. These are operated by a screw shaft extending the entire length of the platform, the shaft being driven by a 10-h.p. motor, located in the centre portion and beneath the platform. As soon as the screw shaft commences to revolve, the two carriages at opposite ends of the platform (each containing one of the clamps) are drawn towards each other. Shoes on the carriages come in contact with a system of dogs which prevent the further advance of these shoes until the travel of the carriages has caused the clamps to rise. This being accomplished, the shoes are released by the contact of striking pieces on the sides of the traveling carriages, and the clamps and carriages move on as one until a clamp strikes the coupler of the end of car, which is furthest off centre of the platform and drives the car up against the other clamp, thus centering it

at the moment the other clamp comes in contact with the other coupler and by stalling the motor, operating the screw shaft, automatically closes the circuit for raising the platform.

The operation of hoisting the platform is entirely distinct from that of tilting it, a separate motor being provided for each.

Four hoist drums are provided, each being situated directly over a suspension sheave on the platform. The pair at either end are driven by a single shaft, both of which shafts are in turn driven by worm gears with a worm on a longitudinal extension of the motor shaft running at 1200 r.p.m. The pair of tilt drums are operated in a similar way from the tilt motor.

The system of cables is, in effect, an endless one around the hoist and tilt drums; when the hoist drums are operating, the tilt drums are anchored and vice versa.

The counterweights act directly upon the hoist and tilt drums, and are of sufficient magnitude to necessitate the platform and empty car being wound down by the hoist drums, thus equalizing the load on the motors and avoiding any heavy peak load.

The electrical control is so wired as to make it impossible to perform the required operations out of sequence, i.e., it is not possible to raise the platform until the clamp motor has stalled, or to tilt the platform until it has been raised to the desired height.

The machine is designed to handle a car of a maximum weight of 50,000 pounds, containing 135,000 pounds of grain.

The minimum speed of operation required was six cars per hour and at the first time trial made seven cars were dumped in that period, and Mr. George Holtby, superintendent of the elevator, reports that on June 27 he unloaded with the dumper seventy cars of wheat and rye in ten hours.

As no operators are required to enter the car whilst the grain is being discharged, as is the case where shovels are used, it is obvious that this is a very great advance in the betterment of conditions for the workers, apart from the extra speed gained, in fact, everyone connected with the operation of the machine speaks most enthusiastically of it as one of the great advances in the handling of grain.

WHEAT in the Ukraine, Russia, is reported to be disappointing as to yield and quality, but rye is much better than was expected earlier in the season.

"THERE is too much talk about excessive stocks of wheat," states Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation. "Probably the stocks in excess of pre-war normal carried in producing countries are no greater than the deficiencies of stocks in consuming countries. Two years ago cotton was selling for 8 cents per pound and we were told there were ten million bales on hand. Ninety days later cotton doubled in price and stock disappeared. Two years ago corn sold for 18 cents per bushel and there was talk of burning it for fuel. Today corn is 83 cents per bushel, equal to 65 cents at interior points. The figures for the world stock of wheat in proportion to the world's annual production and consumption are not, in my opinion, dangerous."

## Was Elevator Burned by Spies?

The Kentucky Public Elevator Co., of Louisville, Ky., on July 14 filed a brief with the mixed claims commission at Washington demanding that the German government produce its records of the activities of its spies in the United States during the war.

The company's grain elevator was burned Feb. 25, 1917, and damages of \$1,000,000 are claimed on the allegation that the burning of the elevator was a part of spy activities.

Under the treaty of Versailles the German government undertakes to furnish all documents and information considered necessary to insure the full knowledge of incriminating acts.



Car Tilted Both Endways and Sideways for Unloading in the Metcalf Car Dumper at the Windmill Point Elevator, Montreal, Quebec.



### The Grain Futures Act.

Farmers throughout the grain-producing states have been led to believe that speculation depressed the price of their products. Much time in Congress and some in the courts has been taken up because of this idea. It will be well for them to watch carefully and see what is the effect of the Capper-Tincher law which the Supreme Court has upheld.

Wheat, corn and oats will be sold on the Grain Exchanges the same as before. The price of wheat in the United States will be fixed by the price in Liverpool, where the world's surplus is marketed. The price will depend upon the size of the crops of other countries as well as the United States and the financial condition of those countries that do not produce as much as they consume. The same machinery will be used to market the coming crop as those that went before. At harvest time dealers will send money every week and sometimes every day to their country elevators, and farmers will bring in their grain and receive spot cash for it, which will be closer to the Liverpool price than they could get in any other way.

These dealers will be securing orders all over the wheat-consuming world; they will be raising money at the banks to keep a constant stream going to the country buyers. The wheat will be the collateral, and the transactions will be insured by hedging on the Exchanges. Without this insurance banks would not care to loan the money, and because of it farmers

do not have to wait for their money, but get spot cash. How much do they pay for this advantage? Here is the process:

Take the case of a commission man, the most numerous class. A car of wheat comes in. Probably he has already advanced nearly the full value. He has the car sampled, and inspection checked, then gets bids from buyers. Sale must be confirmed, weigh-master's report checked, invoice shown to purchaser, collection made, weight and inspection certificates compared and other details, about 20 in all, including the payment of freight. For this he averages less than 1¼% of the sale price, the cheapest service a farmer ever had. The farmers will pay these prices under the Capper-Tincher law, the same as before it was in force. It cannot add to the price of wheat, neither will it reduce the expense of marketing.—Barron's.

EXPORTABLE surplus wheat in Argentina on July 3 totaled 36,000,000 bus. reports the Department of Agriculture on July 18. The estimated surplus was 49,000,000 bus. last month.

NECESSARY funds to finance the sale of Russian soviet grain for export will be provided by Olaf Aschberg, Swedish banker, who has been refused visas to enter United States, England and France because his bank transferred funds from Germany to Nicolai Lenin during the bolshevik revolution in 1917.

### Government Forced to Loan on Farm Stocks.

The president of the American Farm Bureau Federation in announcing, on July 21, the official plan for the withholding of 200,000,000 bus. of wheat from the market, refers to the utilization of the newly created intermediate credit banks as the source of funds to be loaned the farmer on grain held in federal licensed granaries on the farm.

In this respect Pres. O. E. Bradfute does not exaggerate. In fact the law allows more than he claims it does. If the farm granary has been federally licensed it is COM-PULSORY for the intermediate credit bank to loan the farmer. The farmer who is borrowing the money may be head over heels in debt. His personal note may not be worth a nickel at the local bank, yet the intermediate credit bank MUST let him have the money.

Pres. Bradfute fails to mention that the intermediate credit bank has authority to loan money to a farmer on the grain in his granary without going thru any such formality as federal licensing. This may seem astonishing to conservative bankers, but it is nevertheless true. The intermediate credit banks have discretion to grant credits on wheat stored in warehouses that have not been licensed.

The 12 intermediate credit banks have the privilege of discounting agricultural paper with the federal reserve system.

The 20,000 small country banks who are unable to join the federal reserve system because of capitalization requirements, etc., are made eligible for dealings with the intermediate credit banks under the new law.

Co-operative marketing ass'ns also are given the privilege of borrowing directly from the intermediate banks.

This reminds us of the story of the cotton planter and a Southern banker. The price of cotton under the war inflation had been ballooning toward the 40 cents per pound mark and the planter had borrowed heavily of the local banker to carry him until the market should go still higher. The price dropped several cents, so the banker urged the farmer to sell his cotton and pay up the loan. The planter objected, and the banker said, "You are in the cotton business. It is your business to grow and sell the cotton. Our business is only to make loans. We can not carry cotton on our own account. We are in the banking business."

Matters rode along for a considerable time in this way, with the price of the staple working its way down. Suddenly the market dropped two cents in two days. Discovering that the value of the cotton was not equal to the loan he had made the banker called the planter in to settle. The banker got out the cotton warehouse receipts ready to hand to the planter, but the latter declined them and waving his hand in a good-bye said to the banker:

"You are now in the cotton business, suh."

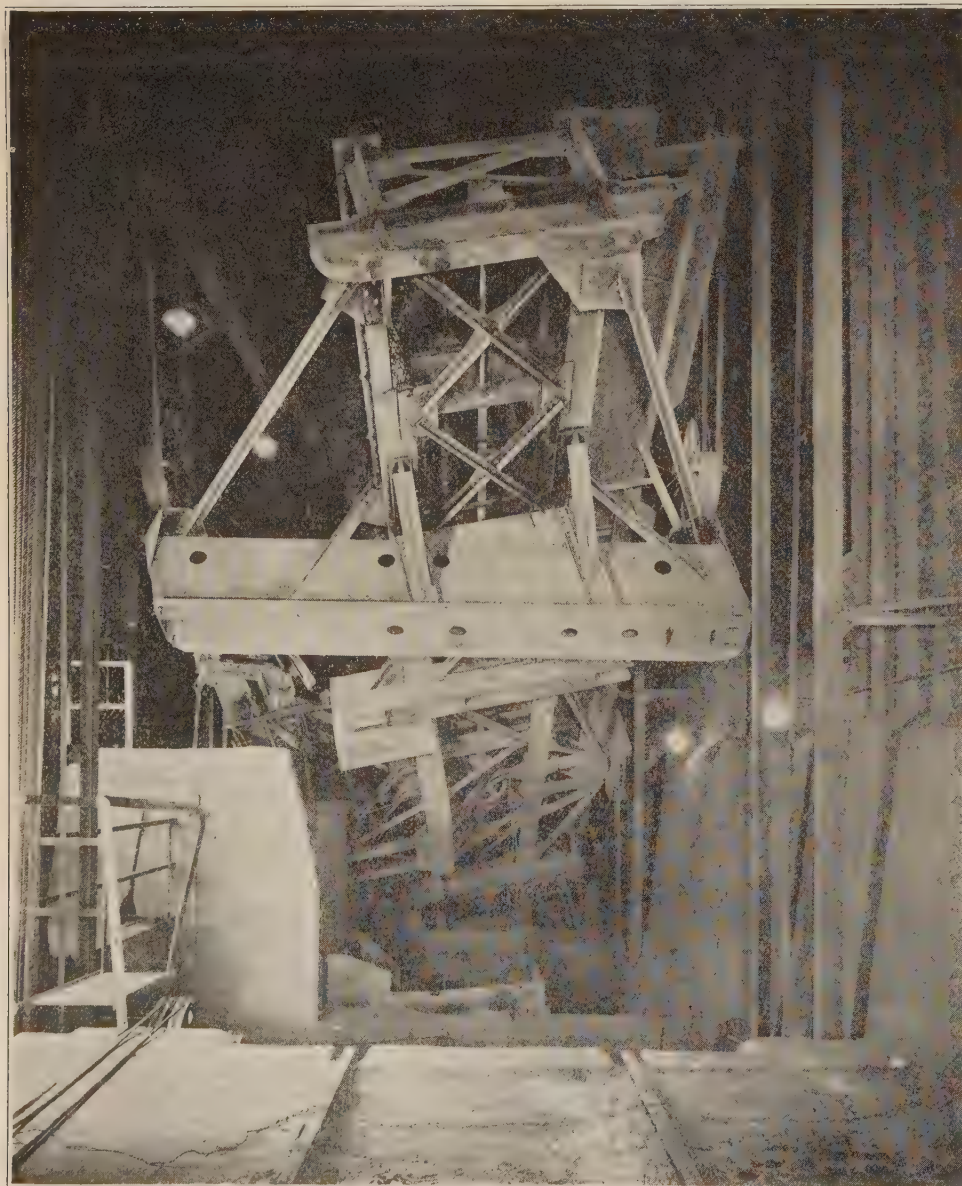
The intermediate credit banks will soon have the Government in the grain business.

### Wheat for Feed.

A local elevator at Fort Worth, Tex., sold to a large feeding company 5,000 bus. of No. 2 mixed wheat to be used for sheep feeding.

The wheat carried a small amount of dockage and on a short haul rate cost less than corn per 100 pounds.

As an experiment, the feeding will be closely watched and if it proves successful, it may mean that a large amount of wheat will be consumed as feed, especially if it can be obtained at prices on a parity with corn and other feeds. The price obtained for this lot of wheat was higher than could have been obtained if it had been sold for export.



Metcalf Car Dumper in Raised Position as Viewed Underneath.



# Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

## ARKANSAS

Siloam Springs, Ark.—The flour mill of A. B. Current burned June 29. The fire was discovered at 2 a. m. The mill was appraised at \$50,000. Insurance, \$20,600. The plant will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

## CALIFORNIA

Capay, Cal.—A grain elvtr. has been erected for the Capay warehouse.

McFarland, Cal.—The Tri-Grain & Produce Co. is no longer in the grain and hay business.

Durham, Cal.—Kittrick & Hall are building a storage addition to their warehouse that will give a total storage capacity of 200,000 sacks of grain.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Joseph Gray of the Farm Bureau Exchange and C. D. Milton Gray of the Edward L. Eyre Co. have been admitted to membership in the Grain Exchange.

Bakersfield, Cal.—The officers of the Bannister Grain Co., recently incorporated are A. W. Bannister, pres., J. Kelly Russel, vice-pres., and H. A. Bannister, sec'y-treas. Will install some additional machinery for an up-to-date mixed feed plant.—H. A. Bannister.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Plans for the construction of a grain elvtr. to be erected for the recently incorporated California Milling Co. have been completed. The new elvtr. will be reinforced concrete and will consist of a group of cylindrical bins 90-ft. in height. The first unit of the plant will have a capacity of about 150,000 bus.

San Francisco, Cal.—Last month we closed our office here, and moved same to Seattle, Wash., where we are continuing in the general grain and produce business. We maintained offices at Helena, Mont., for a number of years and by moving to Seattle we are in closer touch with the trade thruout the Pacific Northwest sections.—Geo. S. Rheem Co.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Porta Costa warehouse interests have filed suit in which it is alleged that the State Board of Harbor Commissioners is preparing illegally to lease a grain elvtr. and grain cleaning plant at Islais Creek, to a number of grain men with a view to giving them a monopoly. The suit has been filed in the name of Frank Somers, pres. of Somers & Co. The suit follows protests against the state entering the grain shipping business, filed recently with the State Board of Control by Porta Costa interests, in which it was alleged that state competition would seriously menace Porta Costa's great shipping terminal. Chas. H. Spear, pres. of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners, declared that the Board will not buy, install or operate any grain grading and cleaning machinery in the new elvtr., but plans to go ahead with the construction, and rent space to exporters.

## CANADA

Mortlach, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Ltd., has closed its house here for the remainder of the season.

Elnora, Alta.—The U. G. G. elvtr. here was struck by lightning at 5:30 a. m. July 3, and the elvtr. and office building burned.

Toronto, Ont.—James A. Robb, minister of trade and commerce in Canada, will visit Toronto, where he has promised a terminal elvtr. to be provided.

Vancouver, B. C.—Grain men and millers will form a grain exchange, as members of the Merchants Exchange. After the charter seats have been disposed of at \$100 the price will advance to \$500 as a minimum.

Port Colborne, Ont.—In the supplementary estimates brought down in the Dominion house is an item of \$350,000 for the construction of an extension to the government grain elvtr. Work will start within the next few weeks.

## COLORADO

Home, Colo.—I am working out plans for the organization of a co-op. grain and milling company.—Paul E. Kohler.

Denver, Colo.—C. W. Winslow, new chief inspector of the grain inspection dept. of the Denver Grain Exchange, is buying new equipment with a view to increasing the efficiency of the department.

Longmont, Colo.—C. M. Reglogle, mgr. of the Union Milling Co., formerly the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Supply Co., resigned his position July 1. J. H. Vickery is acting mgr. at present. Officers of the company will meet soon to appoint a new mgr.

## IDAHO

Coeur d'Alene, Ida.—The Couer d'Alene Grain & Milling Co. is building an addition to its plant for storage purposes.

Craigmont, Ida.—Frank Baer of Winchester has succeeded A. E. Holcomb, who resigned, as mgr. of the Union Warehouse & Mercantile Co.

Fairfield, Ida.—Sid Stuart, formerly of American Falls, will manage the grain elvtr. and warehouse here of the Colorado Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Richfield, Ida.—Floyd Stuart, formerly of American Falls, has accepted a position here with the Colorado Mill & Elvtr. Co. to manage the elvtr.

Hill City, Ida.—The Colorado Mill & Elvtr. Co. has let contract to W. C. Bailey & Son for the erection of a 30,000 bu. cribbed, iron clad elvtr. here.

Kimberly, Ida.—F. C. Lynch, who has been in charge of the statistical work in the office of the county auditor, has resigned to become associated with the Farmers Grain & Milling Co.

Paul, Ida.—The Watson Mill & Elvtr. Co. is improving its building here. An addition to the west end of the present building will be erected which will increase the storage capacity and the entire building will be raised ten feet higher.

Montpelier, Ida.—The Globe Grain & Milling Co., which has operated the grain elvtr. of the Miles Milling & Elvtr. Co. under lease for the past two years, has given up the lease. J. K. Davis, mgr. of the plant, will be transferred to another point.

Lewiston, Ida.—A petition of involuntary bankruptcy was filed recently against the North Idaho Growers' Warehouse Corporation, a subsidiary of the Idaho Wheat Growers' Ass'n, in the Federal Court. Insolvency and an indebtedness of \$22,000 is claimed, the petitioning creditors being the Western Grain Co., Cheney, Mitchell-Lewis-Staver Co., Spokane, and the Continental Oil Co. of Colorado. Illegal transfer of assets is charged.

## ILLINOIS

Coulterville, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is erecting an elvtr.

Niantic, Ill.—The Bruce-Frederick Grain Co. has succeeded the Lewis-Frederick Co.

Hillview, Ill.—The elvtr. erected for V. C. Elmore of Ashland was completed July 15.

Foosland, Ill.—Work has been started on the elvtr. being erected for the Foosland Grain Co.

Green Valley, Ill.—The Farmers elvtr. here was entered by thieves July 13, but no money was taken.

King (Eldred p. o.), Ill.—The elvtr. erected here for V. C. Elmore of Ashland was completed July 9.

Walnut, Ill.—The Walnut Grain Co. has been raising, straightening up and putting new sills under its elvtr.

Cameron, Ill.—The elvtr. here owned by the J. C. South Grain Co. will be sold at a sheriff's sale July 28.

Tilden, Ill.—George Lyons is now mgr. of the Tilden Mill & Elvtr. Co. He succeeds M. S. Byrd, who resigned in March.

Meyer Station (Green Valley p. o.), Ill.—The Farmers elvtr. here was entered by thieves July 13. They secured no money.

Ormonde (Monmouth p. o.), Ill.—The elvtr. here owned by the J. C. South Grain Co. will be sold at a sheriff's sale July 28.

Bentley, Ill.—The grain elvtr. and appurtenances of the Bentley Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. were sold at auction June 30.

Kenney, Ill.—The Kenney Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated by A. Rowe, Horace Rowe and H. B. Rowe, Jr. Capital stock, \$40,000.

Eldorado, Ill.—We plan to build a steel elvtr. and large warehouse here this fall, to replace our old buildings.—Woolcott Milling Co.

Waverly, Ill.—L. T. Seales and Richard McConnell have purchased the interests of Fred E. Deatherage in the Waverly Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Georgetown, Ill.—The plant of the Georgetown Roller Mills, owned by Layton & Ayres, was damaged by fire recently to the extent of \$10,000.

Martinton, Ill.—The stockholders of the Martinton Farmers Grain Co. bot the property of the Cummings Grain Co. Possession was given July 15.

Wise Road (Maroa p. o.), Ill.—The elvtr. operated by L. J. Kaiser was struck by lightning July 6. The top of the building was slightly damaged.

Sabina (Le Roy p. o.), Ill.—I have leased the J. West Elvtr. here.—Elmer Reed, formerly agt. of Harrison Ward & Co. of Fullerton (Farmers City p. o.), Ill.

Isabel, Ill.—The Paul Kuhn Grain Co.'s elvtr. burned on the morning of July 5, with 600 bus. of oats and 6 box cars on the elvtr. track of the Vandalia railroad.

Mendota, Ill.—Jas. L. O'Neill, formerly located at Triumph, has taken over the management of the Neola Elvtr., which is owned by the Armour Grain Co.

Burnside, Ill.—Hensley Bros. of Keyesport, Ill., have leased the elvtr. of the Alexander Lumber Co. and took possession July 16. Guy Hensley is in charge.

Glenavon (Le Roy p. o.), Ill.—I have leased the J. West Elvtr. here.—Elmer Reed, formerly agt. of Harrison Ward & Co. of Fullerton (Farmer City p. o.), Ill.

Bardolph, Ill.—I sold my elvtr. to the C. R. Lewis Grain Co. of Springfield, Ill., who will operate it as the Bardolph Elvtr. Co. I will be mgr. for the coming year.—V. E. Kepple.

Pinkstaff, Ill.—The Pinkstaff Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated by John M. Weger, Anton Lahr, O. G. Poland, John W. Childreza and J. E. Dollahan. Capital stock, \$50,000.

Wenona, Ill.—Taggart & Colehower Co. has been incorporated to deal in grain, cereals, fuel, etc., by Louis J. Colehower, Harry M. Taggart and Howard A. Stottler. Capital stock, \$30,000.

Port Byron, Ill.—The Port Byron grain elvtr. was sold at auction recently by the receivers of the Hanover Union State Bank to the Port Byron Lime Ass'n for \$1,010. The new owners will use the building for lime storage.—J.

Hamilton, Ill.—We have owned the elvtr. located at our yard in Hamilton for several years but leased it to C. O. Cochran, who operated it under the name of the Hamilton Elvtr. Co. In the future the elvtr. will be managed and operated by ourselves.—W. M. Leroy, mgr. Taber Lumber Co.

Buckley, Ill.—The Buckley Farmers Grain Co. is improving its plant. A new 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale has been installed and a new concrete and brick mill and feed house with a capacity of two cars of feed has been built. The capacity of the south elvtr. is being enlarged, floors and hopping lowered to elvtr. boot.

Ashton, Ill.—The elvtr. interests of J. M. Bergeson, bankrupt, were sold July 6 for \$16,710. J. M. Bergeson and several farmers in the vicinity bid the elvtr. in at this figure. It is probable that the business will be financed and started over again. Two small elvtrs. here were bot by Baker & Stephen, the former being a partner of Mr. Bergeson. One of the elvtrs. is located at Middlebury.



Lawndale, Ill.—Sam Royse, an employee of the Lawndale Co-op. Grain Co., accidentally fell out of a window July 2, while doing some work in the top of the elvtr. He struck a railroad switch, 70-ft. below, and died an hour later. He was 50 years old and is survived by his wife and four children.

Kempton, Ill.—J. S. Bache & Co. have taken an appeal from the decision of the Ford County Circuit Court denying their right to recover for losses sustained by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s manager in trades in grain for future delivery. This is the third suit by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. to recover losses of its manager in trades.

Mineral (Mackinaw p. o.), Ill.—The sale of several thousand dollars worth of stock is believed to have saved the Mineral Grain Co. from bankruptcy. Officials of the company expect to continue operating the elvtr., which has been on the point of closing for the last 2 years. Fred Brown has been appointed mgr.

Kankakee, Ill.—The case of the Kankakee Farmers Grain Co. vs. C. J. Smith and others was decided in the circuit court in favor of Mr. Smith. The grain company entered a bill of interpleader, acknowledging the fact that they owed either Mr. Smith or his tenant, Edward Giasson, a sum of money for a quantity of grain purchased by the elvtr. The amount of money involved was \$278.

#### CHICAGO NOTES.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$4,500 net.

Balloting on five changes in the rules of the Board of Trade July 23 was so light that none of them carried.

Considerable corn in Armour Elvtrs. A and B has gone out of condition, and the owners of 170,000 bus. have been notified to remove it.

E. W. Wagner, one of the best known grain men in the country, has entered the employ of the Armour Grain Co. as solicitor, for both cash and futures.

E. W. Wagner & Co., defunct, has paid its creditors 50 per cent in cash. Receivers for the company have stated that a further payment of 20 per cent will probably be made within the next two months.

A change in the discounts on barley applied on contract has been approved by the directors of the Board of Trade for ballot. The discounts on the No. 3 grades of barley, bay brewing and chevalier will be 7 cents instead of 5; and the discount on mixed brewing and chevalier will be 9 instead of 7 cents.

Henry H. Freeman, 58 years old, who was a member of the Board of Trade for 30 years, died July 11. He was head of the Henry H. Freeman Co., grain and hay commission merchants. He is survived by his widow, one son and a brother, M. M. Freeman, who is also a member of the Board of Trade.

#### INDIANA

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a radio set in its office.—C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Hoosier Grain Co. has filed preliminary certificate of dissolution.

Ashley, Ind.—Elmer F. Seagley has been appointed receiver for the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Steinhart Grain Co. has reduced its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$50,000.

Sandborn, Ind.—The mill here owned by J. M. Walker of Middletown burned July 7. Insured for \$3,500.

Carlisle, Ind.—The White elvtr., which is owned by Harry White was slightly damaged by fire June 14.

Bunker Hill, Ind.—The Bunker Hill Elvtr. Co. has installed a McMillin Truck Dump.—Paul Garrison, Galveston, Ind.

Steven Crossing (Atherton p. o.), Ind.—We are contemplating building an elvtr. here.—R. Reising & Sons, Poseyville, Ind.

New Harmony, Ind.—Wm. Ford, pres. of the Ford Milling Co., dropped dead from heart disease June 20. His widow and one son survive.

Hamlet, Ind.—We have just finished putting in a new corn sheller and cleaner, also put in a new pit and a new driveway.—Arndt-Weinkauff Grain Co.

Messick, Ind.—Dewey Byrket, mgr. of the Messick Elvtr. Co., caught his arm in the machinery of one of the grinders recently and badly mangled it.

Silver Lake, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. here has not yet been sold. The receiver held the sale, July 14, but there being no bidder, he hopes to dispose of it soon.

Yoder, Ind.—The elvtr. operated by the Standard Milling Co. was struck by lightning July 7 and the window sash was slightly damaged during the storm.

Burney, Ind.—Earl Grayson, formerly assistant to Lester Biddinger at the Westport Elvtr., a branch of the Blish Milling Co., at Westport, Ind., is now mgr. of an elvtr. here.

Clymers, Ind.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the Harry G. Reed elvtr., coal bins and office July 9. The loss is estimated at \$250,000. Partially insured. The fire started in the top of the elvtr.

Jasonville, Ind.—The Vanmeter Co. has been incorporated to deal in grain, flour and feed. Capital stock, \$50,000. The directors are F. Vanmeter, Harry S. Miller, G. A. Vanmeter, Learon Vanmeter and Edith Vanmeter.

Poseyville, Ind.—The Poseyville Milling Co. has discontinued buying wheat for themselves and are buying for the Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co. of Mt. Vernon, Ind., this season on a commission basis.—R. Reising & Sons, Poseyville, Ind.

Akron, Ind.—We have recently purchased the elvtr. and lumber yard of the Akron Co-op. Supply Co. here. At one time we owned the elvtrs. at Sweetser, Ind., Sweetser Grain Co.—Akron Grain & Lumber Co., Geo. C. Baum, prop.

Clayton, Ind.—The Blanton Milling Co. of Indianapolis has purchased the property of the Home Milling Co. here, which consists of a flour mill and elvtr. The new owners will overhaul the machinery and install some new machinery.

Piercetown, Ind.—Kraus & Apfelbaum of Ft. Wayne have leased the Farmers Elvtr. of this place for one year. Possession was given July 18. George Knisely has been retained as mgr. The new owners will handle all kinds of feeds and seeds, limestone and coal.

Centerton, Ind.—Leonard Canatsey of this city has taken over the management of the elvtr. owned by Finch & Ermentrout. He was at one time connected with the Branch Grain Co. He succeeds Clyde Powell, who resigned to accept a position in Indianapolis.

Deedsville, Ind.—A. P. Guise recently purchased the Deedsville elvtrs. from John Duffey of Logansport. He has already taken charge and is now overhauling the building to be ready for the grain this threshing season. He will conduct a general grain business.

Fulda, Ind.—The flour mill owned by Karl Lindhauer was totally destroyed by fire June 16. The fire started in the upper part of the flour mill shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Two frame buildings were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$17,000, with \$10,000 insurance.

Sunman, Ind.—Joseph H. Harves has purchased the Sunman roller mills and grain elvtr. from the heirs of the late Chris J. Nieman for \$41,550. Estal G. Nieman, son of the deceased man, has operated the plant since his father's death. Mr. Harves will make needed improvements and continue to operate it.

Johnsburg, Ind.—The Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co. of Ferdinand has purchased the property of the Wallace Milling Co. here, which consists of a grain elvtr., store building and several acres of land along the Southern railroad tracks. The building has been remodeled. Alois Oeding will be in charge of the plant.—C.

Delphi, Ind.—We bot the mill and elvtr. of Roach & Rothenberger and took possession June 30. We are doing some repairing, which includes resputing, putting in new 8-in. steel loading out spout and some dump repairs. Will do some more work after threshing, probably build some new bins.—Whiteman Bros. & Co.

Mishawaka, Ind.—Harry Bokhart has been appointed receiver for the Grange Elvtr. Co. and notice has been given creditors that claims must be filed before Nov. 7. Following court order, all the property and rights of the Grange Elvtr. Co. will be sold at auction. When Arthur Castleman took charge 3 years ago he ran the company so successfully it was able to make good a \$7,000 deficit and spend \$2,000 in improvements; but he was succeeded as manager Oct. 18, 1922, by Henry Bannister. Mr. Castleman had formerly been in the grain business on his own account at Culver, Ind.

Rushville, Ind.—Henry Alsop will operate the elvtr. formerly owned and operated by Jess Winkler, who has retired from the grain business, under the name of the Alsop Grain Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Elvtr. "A," which was at one time operated by the Indiana Elvtr. Co., will be offered for sale by the Union Trust Co., receiver for the company. The elvtr. has a capacity of 400,000 bus.

#### IOWA

West Liberty, Ia.—A new set of scales has been installed in Geo. F. Schafer's elvtr.

Rands (Rockwell City p. o.), Ia.—John Engelman is now mgr. of the Rands Grain Elvtr. Co.

Minden, Ia.—Louis Ehlers is tearing down the old elvtr. here and will erect a new building to replace it.

Malvern, Ia.—The Eacrett Grain Co.'s elvtr. burned July 10 at 10 p. m. The building was a total loss. Insured for \$1,500.

Rockwell City, Ia.—The Rockwell City Elvtr. Co. lost nearly 600 bus. of corn when a corner of one of the upper bins gave way.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Glenn Beach has purchased the elvtr. here located near the Wabash depot. He will operate it as the Beach Grain & Coal Co.

Manson, Ia.—I have sold my interest in the Hakes & Nelson elvtr. to A. M. Nelson, and will build an elvtr. at a nearby point.—A. Hakes.

Denhart (Kanawha p. o.), Ia.—Mr. Brooks, who has been mgr. of the Davis & Brooks elvtr., has sold his interests there. An Illinois man will succeed him as mgr.

Rainbow (Muscatine p. o.), Ia.—Geo. E. Harris, formerly of this city and recently of Perry, Ia., has purchased the general store and elvtr. from McKee Bros. & Co. Mr. Harris will operate the business.

Lake City, Ia.—The 40,000 bu. storage annex erected for the Adams Grain Co. by the R. M. Van Ness Construction Co. has been completed. The building is iron clad and covered with asbestos 4-ply roofing. The annex consists of 6 storage bins of cribbed construction.

Bennett, Ia.—The elvtr. of the Duval Grain Co. has been closed for repairs and an attrition mill is being installed. The equipment will consist of a 30-in. Munson mill with two 40-h. p. motors, an ear corn crusher with a 15-h. p. motor and a 15-h. p. motor for the elvtr.—J.

Osceola, Ia.—It was erroneously reported in this column July 10 that the O. A. Talbott Co. of Keokuk had sold its houses here and at Creston. This company has no elvtrs. at these places. The Talbott Grain Co., which is altogether a different concern, owns and operates the Osceola house with headquarters at that point. The sale referred to included only the terminal grain elvtr. and seed warehouse located at Keokuk as well as the houses of the O. A. Talbott Co. at 16 country stations, to Harrison, Ward & Co. of Bloomington, Ill.

#### KANSAS

Topeka, Kan.—The Topeka Grain Co. is out of business.

Ashland, Kan.—The Johnston Grain Co. is out of business.

Purcell, Kan.—P. K. Devereux recently bot the Farmers Union Elvtr. here.

Almena, Kan.—J. B. Jennings has succeeded Jennings & Roller at this station.

Turon, Kan.—The Rea-Patterson Milling Co. has installed a new air dump for wagons.

Falun, Kan.—I sold my elvtr. to the H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co., Salina.—G. A. Forsse.

Emporia, Kan.—The Trusler Grain Co. has moved to new offices in the Burnap Building.

Wichita, Kan.—The Central Grain Sales Co. has been incorporated. Capital stock, \$25,000.

Sitka, Kan.—A warehouse owned by Wallingford Bros. was destroyed by a tornado recently.

Princeton, Kan.—The elvtr. here owned by the Star Grain & Lumber Co. has been opened.

Sublette, Kan.—The Rock Mill & Elvtr. Co. of Hutchinson is building a 40,000-bu. elvtr. here.

Seldon, Kan.—The Farmers Equity Exchange has installed a dust remover and a grain cleaner in its elvtr. R. L. Dowdall did the work.



Marysville, Kan.—The Marysville Mill & Elvtr. Co. has built an additional story to its building.

Talmage, Kan.—Just finished installing a new truck dump.—James Borin of James Borin Grain Co.

Spearville, Kan.—R. T. Coie, mgr. of the Producers Grain Co., has removed to Trousdale, Kan.

Maize, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has replaced its gasoline engine with an electric motor.

Atchison, Kan.—The Uhlmann Grain Co. opened a branch office here June 14. Frank J. Revitte is mgr.

Turon, Kan.—J. R. Reed of Burton has purchased the Turon Mills. Mr. Reed's sons will operate the mill.

Wichita, Kan.—Harry J. Williams, formerly with the Geo. Koch Grain Co., is now with the J. R. Harold Co.

Coffeyville, Kan.—Edward S. Rea of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co. died July 13 of apoplexy. He was 52 years old.

Ensign, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. here was closed May 1 on account of crop conditions.—Ralph C. Harp.

Runnymede, Kan.—The L. B. Sage Grain Co. is now operating the elvtr. formerly owned by the Kansas Flour Mills Co.

Riverdale, Kan.—The safe of the Riverdale elvtr. was robbed recently but the thieves were rewarded with only one penny.

Doster, Kan.—The elvtrs. of A. J. Moore and the Farmers Co-op. Co. were among those wrecked by the tornado a month ago.

Breton, Kan.—A dust remover and grain cleaner has been installed in the Foster Elvtr. here. R. L. Dowdall had the contract.

Saxman, Kan.—The Kansas-Oklahoma Milling Co. has placed its elvtr. under state bond. It is the first bonded warehouse in Rice county.

Rock, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. lost about 500 bus. of wheat, which was damaged by high water during the recent rainy season.

Kingsdown, Kan.—The Hutchinson Terminal Elvtr. Co. will not open its elvtr. at this point this season, due to the condition of the standing wheat.

Green, Kan.—Eugene Noyse is going to engage in the grain business in the capacity of a track buyer.—A. H. Riederer, mgr., Co-op. Grain Ass'n.

Meriden, Kan.—The Meriden Farmers Elvtr. Co. has just completed remodeling the plant and covering it with iron. A fireproof roof has also been put on.

Penalosa, Kan.—Ralph C. Harp, formerly mgr. of the Security Elvtr. Co. at Ensign, Kan., is now mgr. of the elvtr. here, which is owned by J. H. Magruder of Pratt.

Lucas, Kan.—The Derby Grain Co. has a 7½-h. p. American Electric Motor in its elvtr. to replace the old gasoline power. The Federal Engineering Co. did the work.

Atchison, Kan.—B. C. Christopher Co. took over the Thompson McKinnon wire formerly operated by the Moore-Lawless Grain Co. H. P. Harmon was retained as mgr.

Bushton, Kan.—The elvtr. on the John Schmidt farm, between this place and Chase, burned recently. A number of small buildings were also destroyed by the flames.

Englewood, Kan.—John Edmisson, 8 years old, was suffocated July 4 when he jumped into a bin of wheat in Geo. I. Edmisson's elvtr. He was dead before his body could be recovered.

Satanta, Kan.—The elvtr. which C. F. McDonald recently purchased here will continue to operate as the Farmers Elvtr. & Merchandise Co., of which he will be president and mgr.

Wamego, Kan.—E. P. Barrett, who is mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Mill & Elvtr. Co. here, will resign Aug. 1, to assume management of the North Platte Flour Mills at North Platte, Neb.

Hays, Kan.—The Shellabarger Grain & Elvtr. Co. of Salina is getting estimates on the cost of a foundation for the old P-V elvtr., which it is proposed to remove to a site on the railroad right-of-way.

Wheeler, Kan.—The Wheeler Equity Exchange Elvtr. is installing a new exhaust fan, putting in a new rope drive and having general repairs made on its elvtr. The Federal Engineering Co. is doing the work.

Topeka, Kan.—The Golden Belt Elvtr., which is operated by the Derby Grain Co., has installed a 10-in. loading spout and all new steel spouting in the pit of the elvtr. The Federal Engineering Co. had the contract.

Herington, Kan.—The new elvtr. being erected for Deipenbrock & Czarnowsky is nearing completion. It will be up-to-date, with all the latest elevating machinery, studded and iron clad. A. F. Roberts is doing the work.

Herndon, Kan.—The Nye-Schneider-Jenks Co. has installed a new air dump in its elvtr. and widened the driveway. The Herndon Grain Ass'n has also widened their driveway.—J. J. Metts, mgr. Herndon Equity Exchange.

Minneapolis, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has just completed a 16,000-bu. studded, iron clad elvtr., with automatic scales, truck dump, two 15-h. p. motors, wareroom and dust and cob house. A. F. Roberts had the contract.

Bushton, Kan.—The Bushton Grain Co. has just completed extensive repairs to its elvtr. here, including the installation of a truck dump, new driveway and a general remodeling thruout the entire elvtr. A. F. Roberts had the contract.

Greenleaf, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. here has withdrawn from the Washington County Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n and will be owned and operated by a local company of which Anton Peterson is pres., Frank Zrust, sec'y, and Jas. Fagan, mgr.

Horton, Kan.—Frank Moser has let contract to A. F. Roberts for the erection of a grain elvtr. to replace the one that burned last spring. The elvtr. will have a capacity of 15,000 bus., studded, iron clad and of the latest design. Work will start immediately.

Canton, Kan.—The 15,000-bu. studded, metal clad elvtr. erected for the Canton Grain Co. has been completed. The foundation and bin bottoms are concrete. The elvtr. is located on the Rock Island Railroad. The Federal Engineering Co. had the contract.

Tonganoxie, Kan.—W. A. Hinshaw, proprietor of the Tonganoxie mill, will reopen the plant and will have J. R. Fair, who was mgr. of the property when it was operated as the Kemper-Fair Milling Co. and later as the Tonganoxie Milling Co., associated with him.

Brewster, Kan.—The Derby Grain Co. has made some improvements on its elvtr., which include new concrete dump bottoms, new cupola steel spouting, inclosed gears in connection with motor installation and a general overhauling. The Federal Engineering Co. had the contract.

Wathena, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n is again open for business after being closed down several weeks for an entire remodeling of its elvtr. A new motor house was built, a Hall Distributor installed, the entire building repaired inside and all covered with galvanized iron outside. A. F. Roberts had the contract.

McLain, Kan.—The McLain Elvtr. & Mercantile Co. has let contract to the Star Engineering Co. for the erection of a 10,000-bu. elvtr. The cost of the building will be \$6,500. Work has already been started. The company was recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000. G. Phillips is pres., E. M. Harder, sec'y, and Frank Sadowski, treas.

Gem, Kan.—P. S. Houston is remodeling his west elvtr. and making the following improvements: building a new concrete pit, putting in new sills and short studding, new boxing, work-room floor and asbestos roofing, also installing a new Hall Distributor, steel cupola spouting, loading spout, steel bin gates, one 7½-h. p. and one 5-h. p. motor to replace the old gasoline power. The Federal Engineering Co. has the contract.

## KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—We opened our Louisville office June 15.—Eberts Grain Co., by E. C. Eberts.

## LOUISIANA

Merryville, La.—The Merryville Grain Co. has filed certificate of dissolution.

New Orleans, La.—S. P. Fears has succeeded Geo. S. Colby, who resigned, as chief grain inspector and weighmaster of the Board of Trade. Mr. Fears was formerly connected with the Missouri State Inspection Dept. at Kansas City and was federal supervisor at Fort Worth. J. P. Stanfield has been appointed federal supervisor at New Orleans. He was formerly assistant to Mr. Fears.

## MARYLAND

Woodbine, Md.—The C. A. Gambrill Mfg. Co. of Ellicott City has purchased the elvtr. here, formerly operated by Corbin & Gosnell.

Baltimore, Md.—Frederick M. Knorr of the Meehan-Knorr Co. has been admitted to membership in the Chamber of Commerce. Ferdinand Meyer, sec'y of the Baltimore Grain Co., and Augustus R. Selby, proprietor of the Liberty Milling Co. of Germantown, have applied for membership.

## MICHIGAN

Monroe, Mich.—The Amendt Milling Co. will soon let contract for the erection of a 200,000-bu. elvtr. to be erected here.

Concord, Mich.—I have taken over the elvtr. formerly operated by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. I am the only grain buyer or shipper here now.—A. K. Tucker.

Kinde, Mich.—The elvtr. of the Kinde Milling Co., operated by Frank Warczak, burned July 11. Loss, \$20,000. Insurance on building \$5,800, and on contents \$2,000. Mr. Warczak says that he probably will not rebuild.

Collins (Lyons p. o.), Mich.—The elvtr. here, which was owned by Charles Ginnebaugh, has been sold and will be operated as the Collins Elvtr. Co. G. G. Croel will be mgr.—Chesaning Farmers Elvtr. Co., Chesaning, Mich., by C. A. Croel, mgr.

Alma, Mich.—At a joint meeting of the stockholders of the Alma Grain & Lumber Co. and the Alma Roller Mills, it was decided that the two companies go into voluntary liquidation. The property of the Alma Roller Mills will be disposed of.

Muskegon, Mich. — The elvtrs. and grain stock of the People's Milling Co. was damaged to the extent of \$9,000 July 10. The fire apparently started from a spark from a bearing in the afternoon, but the fire was not discovered until that night.

Albion, Mich.—C. H. Billings of Marshall and Herbert Bliss and C. W. Dart of this city have been appointed trustees to handle all the assets of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Albion, Marengo and Eckford, the same being assigned to them for the benefit of the creditors. The assets of the company are about \$50,000.

Linden City, Mich.—Plans are being made for the organization of a farmers co-op. stock elvtr. company here. The new company will include about 150 farmers and will be incorporated for about \$50,000. G. Patch, assistant director of markets of the State Agricultural College, has been here to aid the organization.

## MINNESOTA

Chokio, Minn.—W. F. Doyle is now mgr. of the M. J. Mahoney Elvtr.

Almora, Minn.—The M. C. Peterson elvtr. here burned recently. Loss between \$12,000 to \$14,000.

Hadley, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. here will be repaired, during which time it will be closed.

Caledonia, Minn.—O. N. O. Hefte is now mgr. of the People's Co-op. Stock & Grain Co. Wm. Ryan is assistant mgr.

Heron Lake, Minn.—The old elvtr. of the Benson Grain Co. at Butterfield, Minn., will be taken down and moved to this place, where it will be rebuilt.

Kanaranzi, Minn.—J. McDowell is now mgr. of the Kanaranzi Farmers Elvtr. Co. He was formerly located in South Dakota and at one time managed this elvtr.

Benson, Minn.—Jay J. Lang, former mgr. of the Cargill Elvtr., has purchased the Benson Mill and will operate it as a grain elvtr., handling grain, feed, coal, etc. Martin Sutfin has succeeded him as mgr. of the Cargill Elvtr.

Worthington, Minn.—Two attempts were made in one night to burn the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here. The first blaze was extinguished and the firemen had departed before the second fire was discovered. A small loss resulted.

Iona, Minn.—After managing the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Slayton, Minn., for 9 years, I resigned that position and bot out the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here and will operate the elvtr. for myself. I bot grain for Byrnes & Heath of Iona before going to Slayton 13 years ago.—C. W. Rathlisberger.



Lonsdale, Minn.—It was decided at a recent meeting that the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will reorganize the company.

Jasper, Minn.—Ed Burg, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for 13 years, has purchased the old Northwestern Elvtr., later known as the Monarch Elvtr. Co. C. H. Lehman has succeeded him as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. S. A. Rankin, who was agt. for the Monarch Elvtr. Co., will be second man at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.—D. C. Pederson, agt. Atlas Elvtr. Co.

#### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

A. R. Gordon, state grain inspector, died at his home in St. Cloud June 28. He was 67 years old.

W. H. Harter, formerly with the Quinn-Shepherdson Co. and also the Kansas City office of the Rosenbaum Grain Co., is now in charge of the wheat department of the Vye Grain Co.

J. R. Mathewson has been appointed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as head of the Grain Futures Administration in Minneapolis and Duluth, with headquarters in the Flour Exchange here.

M. W. Smith has purchased the interests of his partner, J. F. Fraser, in the Fraser-Smith Co. The business will be operated under the same name and C. B. Fisk, who has been in charge of the Duluth office, will take charge here. The company has offices in Milwaukee, Duluth and Minneapolis.

The memberships of L. B. Sanford and Geo. M. Shannon, in the Chamber of Commerce, have been transferred. Edgar N. Bardley has purchased a membership. Corporate privileges of the Sheffield King Milling Co. were canceled July 2. The Fruen Grain Co., H. H. King's Flour Mills and the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation were given the privilege of corporate memberships. S. C. Heineman now represents A. L. Goetzman Co., Lewis T. Evans represents the Vye Grain Co., P. M. Ingold represents the Froedert Grain & Malting Co., and H. M. Parker represents the Bartlett-Frazier Co. of Minneapolis.

#### MISSOURI

Bolivar, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. here was damaged by a wind storm recently.

Lamar, Mo.—L. S. Douglas severed his connection with the Morgan Grain Co. July 1.

West Alton, Mo.—The elvtr. erected for the Sparks Milling Co. here has been completed.

Springfield, Mo.—The Meyer Milling Co. will enlarge the plant to increase the output, at a cost of \$50,000.

Carthage, Mo.—The 200,000-bu. elvtr. erected for the Cowgill & Hill Milling Co. has been completed and put into operation.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Harry Savage severed his connection with Wallingford Bros. July 1 and will organize a merchandising company.

Hamilton, Mo.—The Farmers Produce & Grain Co. has leased the Bainter elvtr. here and will buy and ship grain this season. Willard Harlow will be mgr.

Drexel, Mo.—Mail addressed to Sterling I. Stewart, who recently purchased the plant of the Farmers Elvtr., Mercantile & Mfg. Co., has been returned.

Springfield, Mo.—The Mead-Patterson Grain & Feed Co. has been incorporated to do a general warehouse, mill, elvtr. and grain business. Capital stock, \$100,000.

Pattonburg, Mo.—The Pattonburg Grain & Produce Co. has let contract for the erection of a new building of glazed tile, 30x82 ft., to cost between \$8,000 and \$9,000.

Lexington, Mo.—The sale of the property of the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been prohibited by District Judge Twell, on the ground that the sale had not been authorized by the shareholders of the company.

St. Joseph, Mo.—At the regular annual stockholders' meeting of the Gordon Grain Co. July 9 the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: F. J. Watts, pres., L. L. Teare, first vice-pres., R. F. Buck, second vice-pres., Miss Dott Beems, sec'y, and T. E. Fennell, treas. Mr. Watts, who has been associated with the firm for more than twenty years, will continue actively in charge of the business as manager, and T. E. Fennell, who has been connected with the business for the past five years, will continue in active charge of the hay department.

Warrensburg, Mo.—The mill and elvtr. here operated by Stockton & Lampkin were struck by lightning and burned the morning of June 27. One-third of the loss is covered by insurance. E. B. Stockton has announced that a new building will be erected. The company has opened temporary headquarters.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER.

The L. Fowler Grain Co. is out of business.

A dividend of 5 per cent has been distributed to creditors of Dilts & Morgan, Inc., which failed some months ago.

The S. P. Hinds Commission Co. has been dissolved and S. P. Hinds has become associated with the A. J. Poor Grain Co.

E. O. Moffat, pres. of the Moffat Grain Co., has retired from active business. J. F. McElvain, vice-pres., has assumed management of the firm.

The Kansas City office of Jackson Bros. & Co. of Chicago has been discontinued. Peter A. Murphy, local representative, will remain here as a pit broker.

C. V. Fisher of the Fisher & Fisher Grain Co. has withdrawn from the firm. The company, which was organized about four months ago, is in the process of dissolution.

Ben F. Hargis, pres. of the Hargis Grain Co. and an active member of the Board of Trade for 31 years, has retired from the grain business, in which he has been engaged for 43 years. Ben L. Hargis, his son, has succeeded him as mgr. of the business.

Under a schedule approved by the Kansas City Council recently the following license tax fees, which are a reduction under those previously in effect, were established for operators of grain elvtrs.: A capacity less than 50,000 bus., \$50; 50,000 to 100,000 bus., \$75; 100,000 to 200,000 bus., \$150; more than 200,000 bus., \$250. Previous to this the tax was based on the amount of grain stored in the elvtrs.

The Lathrop-Marshall Grain Co. has been incorporated by W. B. Lathrop, Wood Marshall, W. H. and H. G. Marshall, E. S. McAnany and E. A. Belisle. The capital stock is \$100,000. The company will operate the Frisco and the Memphis Elvtrs. in the Rosedale district and will take over the business of the Lathrop Grain Co. The total storage capacity will be 1,050,000 bus. Offices of the company will be in the Board of Trade Bldg. W. B. Lathrop, who is pres., has been a member of the Board of Trade since 1908 and Wood Marshall, vice-pres. and treas., was formerly pres. of the Kimball Milling Co., having retired Apr. 1. Lester Johnson will be superintendent of both houses.

#### ST. LOUIS LETTER.

James K. Polk, a member of the Harsh & Polk Grain Co., died of appendicitis July 6.

The memberships of P. M. Hanson and W. M. Porteous in the Merchants Exchange have been posted for purchase and cancellation.

W. J. Edwards & Co. has changed its name to the W. J. Edwards Grain Co. W. J. Edwards is pres. and Ralph H. Baumgartner, vice-pres. of the company.

The following have applied for membership in the Merchants Exchange: Wm. T. Chamberlain to be transferred from H. J. Boltz; Fred C. Orthwein, Jr., to be transferred from W. D. Orthwein, and Warren M. Huff of St. Joseph.

Oscar Lamy, who was at one time connected with the J. H. Teasdale Commission Co., and a member of the Merchants Exchange, is again associated with that company. The Teasdale company will operate the new Missouri Pacific elvtr. now in the course of construction here.

#### MONTANA

Bridger, Mont.—W. G. Blackorby has succeeded John Huff as mgr. of the Occident Elvtr. Co.'s grain warehouse.

Wolf Point, Mont.—The elvtr. of the Occident Elvtr. Co. was struck by lightning July 7. Small damage resulted.

Terry, Mont.—G. F. Arthur has sold his interest in the O'Loughlin & Arthur elvtr. to H. H. Thorpe of Froid, Mont.

Cascade, Mont.—The elvtr. of the Cascade Milling & Elvtr. Co. was struck by lightning July 2. Slight damage resulted.

Ismay, Mont.—The Geo. C. Bagley Co.'s elvtr. burned June 26, with a large quantity of barley, flour, mill feed, coal, flax and 3,000 bus. of wheat. Fully insured.

Polson, Mont.—The Polson Milling Co. has been incorporated by J. H. Cline, N. J. Cline and O. C. Cline. Capital stock, \$140,000.

Glasgow, Mont.—The International Elvtr. Co. of Duluth, Minn., has purchased the elvtr. here. A new automatic air truck dump is being installed.

Billings, Mont.—The Montana Grain Growers Elvtr. Co. has sold its plant here, including elvtr., flour, feed and coal sheds, to the Powers Elvtr. Co. of Minneapolis, Minn. I am mgr.—Herman Ehlert.

#### NEBRASKA

Chapman, Neb.—Arthur Heins of Wood River is now mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Gothenburg, Neb.—An elvtr. is being erected for the Gothenburg Mills by D. D. Price.

Lyman, Neb.—The name of this town has been changed to Bixby (Lushton p. o.).

Brock, Neb.—T. M. Buckridge has succeeded Terry Collins as mgr. of the Brock Grain Co.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The Marshall-Hall Grain Co. has opened an office here. Lee Savage is mgr.

Sidney, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n was sold at auction July 16 to some mortgage holders.

Hay Springs, Neb.—James A. Moore of Sterling, Colo., has purchased the Nye-Schneider-Jenks elvtr. at this place.

Wahoo, Neb.—Bell & Kosel of Marengo, Ia., are remodeling a building here and will install a 50-bbl. self contained flour mill.

Arcadia, Neb.—Ike Cummings has resigned as purchasing agent for the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. He will move to California.

Potter, Neb.—C. E. Trump has succeeded Hugh Kenoyer as general mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Mr. Trump was former chief of police.

Waco, Neb.—The Shannon Grain Co. of Kansas City has purchased the elvtr. here of the Austin Grain Co. of Lincoln. Possession was given July 1.

Leigh, Neb.—I succeeded F. C. Schaupp as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. I was formerly mgr. of the Nye-Schneider-Jenks Co. of this place.—M. C. Phillips.

Nebraska grain buyers must henceforth keep on guard against liens on grain for threshing, hulling or shelling, as provided for in the new law published elsewhere in this number.

Rosemont, Neb.—Charles Wood, who has been in charge of elvtrs. in Nebraska for the C. B. Seldomridge Grain Co., and until recently located at Bladen, has taken charge of the elvtr. here.

North Platte, Neb.—E. P. Barrett, who is mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Mill & Elvtr. Co. at Wamego, Kan., will resign, effective Aug. 1, to become mgr. of the North Platte Flour Mills here.

Grand Island, Neb.—L. A. Zuehlke, mgr. of the T. B. Hord Grain Co., has resigned his position to enter the retail grocery business at Beatrice, Neb. His successor has not yet been named.

Chester, Neb.—There are now only two buyers at this station, the Citizens Lumber & Supply Co. and the Brown Lumber Co., the purchasers of the Nye-Schneider-Jenks elvtr. having closed the plant.

Randolph, Neb.—The Atlas Elvtr. is being taken down. The building is in good condition, but the owners have decided to sell it for lumber, due to the fact that there is so little grain in the section.

Kearney, Neb.—The elvtr. which was being erected here for the Kearney Grain Co. has been completed and is now in operation. Paul Burgner is mgr. The elvtr. has a capacity of 40,000 bus. and is equipped for the rapid transfer of carload lots and the grinding of feeds.

Brock, Neb.—A 20,000-bu. elvtr. erected for the Brock Grain Co. by R. M. Van Ness Construction Co. has been completed. The building is of studded construction, iron clad, with concrete foundation, and an office building adjacent to the main building, which is equipped with a 10-ton Fairbanks Auto Truck Scale and a hopper scale. The elvtr. leg is driven direct by a 10-h. p. motor and the elvtr. is equipped with a cleaner, truck dump, wagon dump and overflow distributor.



## NEW ENGLAND

Charleston, Me.—The Whitehead-Davis Grain Co. will erect a cotton gin here.

Boston, Mass.—The grain store of the Fairmount Grain Co. was damaged by fire July 10, to the extent of \$3,000. The building is one-story frame construction, and a large amount of hay and grain was stored in it. Morris Cohen is proprietor.

## NEW YORK

Warrensburg, N. Y.—The warehouse of Frank W. Smith was damaged by fire June 11.

New York, N. Y.—The office here of the C. B. Fox Grain Co., New Orleans, has been closed. Harry J. Crofton was mgr.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Dudley M. Irwin, who has been identified with the grain trade here for many years, is now connected with the Cargill Grain Co.

New York, N. Y.—E. J. Bradbury has resigned his position with Knight & Co. and is now associated with N. W. Peters & Co., commission brokers on the Merchants Exchange.

New York, N. Y.—Fred L. Herbert and Charles Costenbader, formerly mgrs. of the local office of the Taylor & Bournique Co., are now acting in a similar capacity for the Cargill Grain Co.

New York, N. Y.—Henry C. Gibbs, formerly engaged in the grain trade in Winnipeg, and also a member of the trade here, has returned to re-enter the grain brokerage business. He has applied for membership in the Produce Exchange.

Groveland, N. Y.—Creditors of Ewart & Lake, who went into bankruptcy a year ago, have been offered a plan for settlement of their claims on the basis of stock in a new company, or 20 cents in cash, in case the business is disposed of.

New York, N. Y.—Robert W. Albertson, who has charge of the gratuity fund of the Produce Exchange, completed 50 years of continuous service with the exchange, July 11, having started in 1873 as page boy. Fellow workers presented him with a set of embossed resolutions in book form, a Masonic emblem set in diamonds and 50 American Beauty roses.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Lawton, N. D.—The Lawton Grain Co. is building a new elvtr. here.

Aneta, N. D.—John G. Johnson of Kloten is now buyer for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Bantry, N. D.—The Aetna Elvtr. Co. has purchased the elvtr. of the Bantry Grain Co.

Buford, N. D.—Glenn Houston has succeeded Mr. Teichreow as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Jamestown, N. D.—Work has been started on the elvtr. being erected for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Alamo, N. D.—The elvtr. of the Alamo Farmers Elvtr. Co. was struck by lightning and slightly damaged July 17.

Kongsberg, N. D.—The Kongsberg Grain Co. is having an elvtr. erected here, to replace the one which burned a short time ago.

Erie, N. D.—Bolmeier Bros. have let contract for the erection of an annex to their house, which will double the present capacity.

Kempton, N. D.—The Kempton Grain Co. has been incorporated and will conduct a grain, coal, feed and flour business. G. Gunderson is pres. and A. T. Martinson, sec'y-treas.

Towner, N. D.—J was formerly located at Brantford, N. D., as mgr. for the Equity Co-op. Exchange, but am now located here with the Andrews Grain Co.—E. I. Ferguson.

Expansion, N. D.—The Expansion Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated by H. W. Dohrer, S. H. Hildebrand, Jacob Schwable, Ferdinand Rah, and Fred Adolph, Sr. Capital stock, \$8,000.

Page, N. D.—The Page Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated by John Brandt, Joe Still, W. H. Dennis, E. C. Morton, E. D. Wallace, J. C. Miller and Ed Baumgardner. Capital stock, \$25,000.

Fargo, N. D.—Receivership of the Equity Co-op. Packing Co. went into effect July 16. In the complaint filed by stockholders it was alleged that the company is insolvent and that officers who were in charge were incompetent to handle its business or extricate it from its financial difficulties.

## OHIO

Englewood, O.—Orville Baker is successor to Baker Bros.

Milton Center, O.—The Garrison Grain Co. is out of business.

Eaton, O.—F. E. Cotterman is now proprietor of the Eaton Milling Co.

Mingo, O.—John P. Aikin of Bellefontaine is now owner of the grain elvtr. here. M. Mabry is mgr.

North Fairfield, O.—The North Fairfield Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. was offered for sale July 21.

Willard, O.—The Willard Farmers Exchange Co. has made some repairs and alterations to its plant.

Xenia, O.—C. H. Little, sec'y and treas. of the Xenia Grain Co., has been appointed receiver for the company.

Mansfield, O.—D. M. Cash has removed from Mansfield to Columbus where he is with the Ohio Farm Bureau Service Co.

Blanchester, O.—The Dewey Bros. grain elvtr. was entered by thieves July 11, who obtained bonds valued at \$7,000 to \$8,000.

Montpelier, O.—Ray Nusbaumer, mgr. of the Farmers Shipping Ass'n, has purchased the elvtr. property here of H. L. Walker of Alpena.

Ostrander, O.—O'Dell Liggett has resigned as cashier of the Union Banking Co. to devote his time to his elvtr. and warehouse business here.

Shelby, O.—The Whole Wheat Products Co. will have its new mill in operation Aug. 1. The company has let contract for the erection of a warehouse.

Cincinnati, O.—Fred Scholl of the Scholl Grain Co., was injured in an automobile accident recently. He was confined to his home for about a week.

Cincinnati, O.—Stephen A. Skidmore, 62 years old, father of Earl Skidmore, sec'y of the Perin-Brouse-Skidmore Grain & Milling Co., died recently.

Willshire, O.—Paul Dudgeon, mgr. of the Willshire Equity Exchange Co., and his assistant, R. C. Dull, have resigned. Wm. J. Schumm has succeeded Mr. Dudgeon as mgr.

Defiance, O.—Lewis C. Roehrig, pres. of the Farmers Grain Co., dropped dead July 8 of apoplexy at his daughter's home here. He was 75 years old and is survived by 12 children.

Kenton, O.—C. R. Einsel, formerly mgr. of the Plymouth Elvtr., has leased the elvtr. of P. W. Briedenbach. The Sneath-Cunningham Co. of Tiffin will continue to operate the elvtr.

Cincinnati, O.—John E. Collins, Jr., who was mgr. of the hay department of Collins & Co. for many years, has re-entered the grain business in connection with Dan B. Granger & Co.

Mansfield, O.—Henry L. Goemann, chairman of the transportation com'te of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, and formerly pres. of the Chamber of Commerce, is a candidate for mayor of this city.

Toledo, O.—John L. Weiser, vice-pres. of the Raymond P. Lipe Co., and mgr. of the company's hay department, died July 6 of dropsy. He was 42 years old and is survived by his widow and three daughters.

Muntana (Cloverdale p. o.), O.—Lewis Davis, 13 year old son of Sam Davis of Grover Hill, was instantly killed while feeding corn into the grinder in the Muntana Equity Elvtr. His body was dragged thru the grinder.

Worthington (Payne p. o.), O.—I have purchased the house here of the Haviland Elvtr. Co. from the receiver. The balance of the properties will be offered for sale again Aug. 18, as they did not bring the two-thirds of appraised value as required by the statutes.—W. S. Bricker.

New Winchester, O.—The grain department of the New Winchester Elvtr. & Exchange Co. will be operated by the Sneath-Cunningham Co. of Tiffin. Five other co-op. companies contemplate turning over their plants to the Sneath-Cunningham Co. if a reliable mgr. can be secured for each plant.

Lodi, O.—The Lodi Mill & Elvtr. Co. has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. C. F. Jackson has been appointed receiver. Business is still going on because of the large contracts for flour to be filled. The Union Trust Co. of Cleveland, the largest creditor, requested that the action be taken so the obligations of the company could be met.

## OKLAHOMA

Buffalo, Okla.—The Lane Co's. elvtr. here was damaged by a cyclone recently.

Boynton, Okla.—The feed mill and elvtr. of R. C. Koble burned recently. Loss estimated at \$5,000.

Watonga, Okla.—Mr. O'Leary of Canton has taken charge of the Oklahoma City Mill Co.'s elvtr. here.

Foss, Okla.—E. Gerlach of Bessie, has purchased the plant and business of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.

Sayre, Okla.—Chandler & Chalfant, dealers in grain and feed, have purchased the elvtr. here of Oscar Ewton.

Guthrie, Okla.—The property of the Guthrie Mill & Elvtr. Co. was sold at public auction July 21 at 1 p. m.

Ingersoll, Okla.—Lester McKee has succeeded W. F. Gibson as mgr. of the Farmers Grain, Lumber & Coal Co.

Tuttle, Okla.—The recently incorporated Tuttle Milling Co. will install a 50-bbl. flour mill a cereal plant and feed mill.

Elk City, Okla.—The plant of the American Milling Co. recently burned. Loss, \$100,000. The building was owned by Dobry Bros.

Chickasha, Okla.—F. L. Slusher has sold his interest in the Expansion Grain Co. to other stockholders. He will move to California.

El Reno, Okla.—We enlarged our elvtr. capacity by running up the bins 8-ft.—P. N. Kroeker, proprietor of the Farmers Mill & Grain Co.

Shawnee, Okla.—E. M. Jones is now general mgr. for the Central Oklahoma Milling Co. He was formerly with the Adkins Hay & Grain Co. at Muskogee.

Cushing, Okla.—L. E. Hancock, who was formerly in the grain business here, has returned and opened for business, buying the plant of Wm. Lee.

Forgan, Okla.—The plants of the Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co. and the Sterling Grain Co. are not running.—C. E. Henninget, mgr., Oklahoma City Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Norman, Okla.—The Norman Milling & Grain Co. has renewed its charter. Capital stock, \$25,000. The incorporators are D. L. Larsh, Guy Spottswood and H. G. Larsh.

Rocky, Okla.—Garland White, mgr. of the White Grain Co. of Oklahoma City, has purchased the mill and elvtr. here formerly operated by the Rocky Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Woodward, Okla.—The L. O. Street Grain Co. is having the elvtr. here, which was recently purchased from J. H. Spurlock, moved to Sharon. The elvtr. at Sharon burned in April. A new dump and a Richardson Shipping Scale will be installed.

Fairview, Okla.—Glen W. Johnston, elvtr. man, G. Thompson, feed dealer, and Albert J. Young, who was with the Smith Grain Co., have purchased the interests of Fred Moore in the Fairview Feed & Grain Co. The new owners will continue to operate under the same firm name.

## OREGON

Portland, Ore.—The O. W. R. & N. Co. was granted a permit recently to erect a new grain elvtr. to cost \$50,000.

Arlington, Ore.—I have associated myself with the H. W. Collins Grain Co. of Pendleton, and am taking charge of 5 warehouses in Gila county, Oregon, and 3 houses in Klickitat county, Wash., with office at this place.

Portland, Ore.—The Security Savings & Trust Co. filed suit in the circuit court recently seeking judgment for \$64,835.82 from the Portland Flouring Mills, Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. and Haskins & Sells. The suit is the result of the sale of M. H. Houser's grain and elvtr. interests for the benefit of the creditors. The trust company held a claim for the amount specified against Houser, who assigned to it a claim he had against the elvtr. company. Max Houser was indebted to the Portland Flouring Mills Co. to the extent of \$189,580.38. The milling company is alleged to have made an offset of the elvtr. company's indebtedness to Mr. Houser, in its settlement with him.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—A receiver for Shane Bros. & Wilson Co., operating the Milbourne Flour Mills, was named July 13. Liabilities are \$1,000,000 and assets \$1,250,000.



**SOUTH DAKOTA**

Fedora, S. D.—M. H. Peterson is installing a new truck scale and dump.

Monroe, S. D.—E. G. Griffiths is now mgr. of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. here.

Huffton, S. D.—C. A. Dickerson is now mgr. of the Huffton Farmers Elevtr. Co.

Elk Point, S. D.—J. H. Wilson is now agt. here for the McCaull Webster Elevtr. Co.

Crandon, S. D.—W. W. Westfall has resigned as mgr. of the Crandon Farmers Elevtr. Co.

Doland, S. D.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. is making general repairs to its elevtr. No. 2 here.

Conde, S. D.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co. is erecting a new coal shed and flour warehouse here.

Gallup, S. D.—A corn crib of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. was blown over by a tornado here recently.

Faulton, S. D.—The elevtr. of the Atlas Elevtr. Co. was destroyed by fire recently, caused from lightning.

Madra, S. D.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Elevtr. & Implement Co. has been returned, as it was unclaimed.

Crandall, S. D.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co. has railed and repainted its elevtr., also installed a new leg and gasoline engine.

Eureka, S. D.—J. Ottenbacher has resigned as mgr. of the Eureka Equity Exchange. A. F. Kline has succeeded him. Mr. Ottenbacher will retire.

Artas, S. D.—J. H. Huber, formerly mgr. of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. of Akaska, has succeeded Wm. Jahraus, who resigned, as mgr. of the Artas Equity Exchange.

Colman, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. has been organized and will take over the business and property of the Colman Elevtr. Co., whose charter expires Aug. 1.

Florence, S. D.—The plant of the Florence Farmers Elevtr. Co. was struck by lightning and fired at 3:30 a. m., July 10. There was about \$500 damage done to the elevtr.

Akaska, S. D.—I resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. here and am now mgr. of the Artas Equity Exchange of Artas, succeeding Wm. Jahraus.—J. H. Huber.

Frankfort, S. D.—Ed Lewis, former mgr. of the Frankfort Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co., resigned to accept a position as mgr. of the Florence Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. at Florence.

Florence, S. D.—L. H. O'Toole has resigned as mgr. of the Florence Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. Ed Lewis, formerly mgr. of the Frankfort Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co., has succeeded him.

Hecla, S. D.—Chas. W. Estee has purchased the J. E. Scott & Co. elevtr. at this place and will resign his position as mgr. of the Farmers Elevtr. Aug. 1, to run his own business.—Hecla Co-op. Elevtr. Co.

Ellis, S. D.—The elevtr. formerly operated by A. H. Betts is now run by the Betts Grain Co., and the house formerly operated by the Farmers Grain Co. is now being run by the Alguire Grain Co.—W. F. Alguire, mgr. Alguire Grain Co.

**SOUTHEAST**

Attalla, Ala.—The Attalla Milling Co. has been incorporated by Nannie H. Morris, L. J. Morris, Lela H. Brown and A. Brown. Capital stock, \$4,000.

**TEXAS**

Floco, Tex.—The name of this postoffice has been changed to Aiken, Tex.

Corsicana, Tex.—LaRue & Barron have just completed a new 80x100-ft. warehouse.

Marshall, Tex.—The Marshall Mill & Elevtr. Co. has increased its capital stock from \$125,000 to \$250,000.

Umbarger, Tex.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has been incorporated by W. H. Hicks, E. J. Friemel and John Bedenk. Capital stock, \$7,000.

Houston, Tex.—The Thompson-Grace Co. has changed its name to the Ross-Carter Grain Co. and decreased the capital stock from \$25,000 to \$10,000.

Plainview, Tex.—J. B. Wallace has been employed by grain dealers of Floyd, Hale, Swisher and Briscoe counties as federal licensed grain inspector, with headquarters in the Plainview Grain Exchange.

Amarillo, Tex.—We now have an office here in the Blackburn Building, in charge of Miss Rose Holston.—Rothschild Grain & Commission Co., Ft. Worth.

Ranger, Tex.—We have moved our 50 bbl. self-contained flour mill to this place from Strawn, Tex. Will handle some grain beside what we require in the milling business.—K. C. Jones, proprietor, K. C. Jones Milling Co., formerly Strawn Flour Mills.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The foundation for the new grain elevtr. of the Fort Worth Elevtr. Co. has been completed and work has been started on the building that will increase the capacity to 2,000,000 bus. The cost will be \$500,000 and the elevtr. will be finished Nov. 1.

Sherman, Tex.—The Kimball Milling Co. has sold the Phoenix elevtr. to the Diamond Mill & Elevtr. Co. of this place. The latter recently changed its name from the Diamond Mill Co. and increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$250,000. H. G. Stinnett, Jr., is mgr. of the concern.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Sam W. Gladney and C. E. Muchmore have formed the Gladney-Muchmore Grain Co., with offices in the Neil P. Anderson Bldg. Mr. Gladney was formerly with the Fort Worth elevtrs. and Mr. Muchmore was connected with the Blewett Grain Co. They will have membership in the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange.

Austin, Tex.—The building and contents of the Stern Grain Co. were damaged by fire June 29 at 11 p. m. The fire started in some hay in the rear of the building and practically all the contents of the building were burned. The loss is estimated at \$10,000. Sol Stern, owner, stated that work will begin immediately toward rebuilding and repairing the plant.

San Antonio, Tex.—Alleging that Bennie R. Hood, pres. of the Blue Star Elevtr. Co., and Jackson E. Hannan, weighmaster of Ft. Sam Houston, had conspired to defraud the government by inflating weights of grain sold to the government and charging for the inflated weights, a complaint charging them jointly with violation of sections 37 and 35 of the penal code was filed by E. T. Needham, an agt. of the bureau of investigation of the Dept. of Justice, with U. S. Commissioner R. L. Edwards.

**UTAH**

Nephi, Utah.—The Nephi Mill & Manufacturing Co. sold its mill business to the Juab Mill & Elevtr. Co. The company will operate both mills.

Ogden, Utah.—The Sperry Flour Mills Co. has purchased 20 grain elevtrs. in Utah and Idaho from the Intermountain Milling Co., which has been in the hands of a receiver for several months. With the newly acquired elevtrs. the company will have a total storage capacity in Utah and Idaho of about 2,000,000 bus.

**WASHINGTON**

Bluestem, Wash.—C. C. Grinnell is now mgr. for the Pacific Coast Elevtr. Co.'s interests here.

Walla Walla, Wash.—A new 50x100-ft. grain warehouse is being erected by the Walla Walla Mill Co.

Lacrosse, Wash.—J. B. Schweiger has succeeded M. E. Stansell, who resigned, as mgr. of the Lacrosse Elevtr. & Produce Co.

Vancouver, Wash.—Plans are under way for the amalgamation of the Vancouver Grain Exchange and the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange.

Seattle, Wash.—Last month we closed our office at San Francisco, Cal., and moved same to this place where we are continuing in the general grain and produce business.—Geo. S. Rheem Co.

Colfax, Wash.—A. B. Boling, grain dealer of this city, has been charged with forgery of a grain warehouse receipt for 23,000 bus. of wheat on which it is alleged he obtained a loan from the Colfax National Bank. He is critically ill at his home here and has been placed under \$3,000 bonds.

Sedro Woolley, Wash.—The warehouse burned June 17. Belts and pulleys in the mill burned and one clipper was destroyed, which will be replaced. I am also adding a mixer. Damage to the stock was about \$5,000 and to the building, \$2,000. Fully insured. I am building a corrugated iron warehouse 90x40-ft. with higher studs.—M. B. Holbrook.

Columbia River, Wash.—The elevtr. here operated by the Seattle Grain Co. was slightly damaged by fire June 29 due to exposure, and the warehouse operated by the Thomas Bros. Co. burned the same day.

Toppenish, Wash.—The stockholders of the Toppenish Elevtr. Co. elected a new board of directors at a meeting June 30, who will reorganize the company. The elevtr. will be put into shape to receive grain as soon as harvested.

**WISCONSIN**

Antigo, Wis.—Hirt Bros. Milling Co. has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Galesville, Wis.—The Crawford-Reitmann Mill Co. will install special machinery for feed grinding.

Whitehall, Wis.—The Whitehall Mill & Power Co. has been incorporated by Theodore B. Olson, G. S. Rice and L. Hammerstad. Capital stock, \$25,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Rialto Elevtr., which is operated by the Donahue-Stratton Co., has been declared regular under the rules of the Chamber of Commerce.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Hummer-Sazama Co. incorporated to deal in grain, flour and feed, by A. T. Hummer, T. J. Sazama and Rose A. Hummer. Capital stock, \$10,000.

Rib Lake, Wis.—Frank J. and Thos. H. Brehm, who operated a flour mill here, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Assets are \$9,000, liabilities, \$21,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—We are engaged in the merchandise brokerage business and do not handle grain, only flour, cereals and food products.—Badger State Brokerage Co.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—The elevtr. of the Farmers Produce Co. was struck by lightning at 1:30 a. m. July 5, and burned. Damage to the stock and the building is estimated at \$20,000, fully insured. The building will be rebuilt.

**WYOMING**

Moorcroft, Wyo.—The grain elevtr. and the contents of the Moorcroft Grain Co. were destroyed by fire recently, caused by sparks from a passing engine.

**Coaxing Smiles**

[Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, care Grain Dealers Journal.]

**Not Very Sociable.**

In my early experience as a grain solicitor I met many peculiar men. Some of my experiences were funny and some were not so funny.

I called on one peculiar man, and was convinced on my first call that I had not approached him properly. So on my next call I decided to let him do all the talking. Well, there was not much said at that visit.

The next time I called this dealer was taking up the slack on the cup belt. He could not handle the job alone, so I assisted him. When the job was completed he put away his tools and the next I saw of him he was on his way over town, and he did not return while I was there.

I did not call on him again; but about two years later I was passing the hotel when a friend called to me and inquired the condition of the crops where I had been. With him was this peculiar fellow, and my friend said, "Meet Mr. Blank." Mr. Blank acknowledged that he had met Mr. Riley and added:

"You called on me several times, but I did not give you any business." Right there I replied:

"Mr. Blank, you should not swell up so much on that. There are many really sociable men who do not ship me any grain."—C. W. Riley, Mason City, Ia.



## Feedstuffs

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—J. P. Ford, of Penick & Ford, died recently.

BOYNTON, OKLA.—The feed mill of R. C. Koble burned recently with \$5,000 loss.

WEATHERFORD, OKLA.—L. V. Anson is erecting a brick building to be occupied by his feed mill.

CHICAGO, ILL.—L. W. Newton, sales manager for Chapin & Co., resigned his position after ten years' service.

UKIAH, CAL.—W. R. Hildreth and F. M. Wilson have purchased the feed business of L. J. Holzhauser & Son.

FAYETTE, ARK.—The Simpson - Minton Wholesale Flour & Feed Co. has just completed a \$50,000 warehouse.

HUNTER, N. D.—Earl Newbre, proprietor of the Hunter Feed Mill, died recently of heart failure. He was 47 years of age.

HEREFORD, TEX.—B. R. Dixon has started a feed and coal business in the warehouse of the Great West Mill & Elevator Co.

BOZEMAN, MONT.—The Montana Flour Mills has installed machinery to manufacture steam rolled oats and barley for feed purposes.

ELKHART, IND.—The warehouse of Heilman & Heilman, feed merchants, burned July 6 causing \$10,000 loss. It was partly insured.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—The Excello Feed Milling Co. will erect storage tanks of 100,000 bus. capacity. W. C. Bailey & Son have the contract.

CLINTON, IA.—The Hawkeye Feed Co., incorporated for \$50,000 by C. M. Storms, pres.; R. T. Thomas, vice-pres., and W. G. Bookel, sec'y-treas.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Black Rock Milling Co. has installed molasses feed manufacturing equipment and is pleased with its first efforts along this line.

FORT DODGE, IA.—The Fort Dodge Flour & Feed Co. has succeeded the McDonald Flour & Feed Co. E. A. McDonald, former owner, will go to New York City.

WALTON, ILL.—A. J. Struif has retired from the Struif Feed Co. and the business will hereafter be conducted by Frank Struif and his two sons August and L. J. Struif.

BLACKFOOT, IDA.—Citizens are in favor of the alfalfa mill to be erected by the Superior Milling Co., and every effort is being made to further the construction of the building.

JACKSON, TENN.—The Rainey-Mercer Commission Co. built a new steel and galvanized iron warehouse, 85x32 feet, at a cost of \$4,000. This will give the company storage for 6,000 sacks of feed.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—When work is completed in September, the Ralston Purina Co. will have doubled the capacity of its plant here. New machinery has been installed and when alterations are completed the mill will be the largest in Buffalo.

## Exports of Feedstuffs.

Exports of feedstuffs during May, compared with May, 1922, and for the eleven months ending with May, were reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	May		11 months ending May	
	1923	1922	1923	1922
Bran and mid-				
dlings, tons	75	328	2,808	12,404
Cocoanut cake,				
lbs. ....	20,099	2,290,804	14,258,811	
Corn cake, lbs.	15,746	686,306	3,595,681	
C o t t o n s e e d				
meal, lbs..	897,100	1,801,115	110,471,510	116,396,827
Linseed meal,				
lbs. ....	3,293,733	562,100	33,835,494	14,323,792
Linseed cake,				
lbs. ....	54,682,397	13,181,286	479,528,420	446,050,476
Millfeed, tons	949	1,860	32,871	20,233

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Eight new office rooms will be added to the second floor of the plant of Mead, Johnson & Co. Machinery taken out to make room has been placed in other parts of the building.—C.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The Tarkio Molasses Feed Co. will build a \$350,000 feed plant here. It will be operating in 30 days and will manufacture Hawaiian molasses stock feed for seven states and will employ 250 people.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—E. T. Hamlin has opened an office in the Corn Exchange Bldg. to trade in feed. Mr. Hamlin was in the mill-feed business about a year ago but closed his office on account of poor business conditions.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Geo. E. Curtis of the Curtis Commission Co., purchased a 325-ft. site with frontage on the Frisco tracks. He bot it from the Williams Feed & Fuel Co. for \$20,000 and will erect a one-story warehouse on it.

SAN BENITO, TEX.—Ferris Watson is building one of the largest and most complete seed houses west of the Mississippi river. When completed it will have storage for 900 tons of cottonseed and will be equipped with latest machinery.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—The Hayes Grain & Commission Co. has completed its new feed manufacturing plant. It has grain storage of 65,000 bus. and warehouse space of 25,000 sq. ft. The feed manufacturing building is three stories in height, 16 by 48 ft.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—The Wayne Feed Co. and J. W. Bash Co. have consolidated and re-organized into one company. E. K. Smalley will manage the feed department and J. W. Bash will manage the seed department. Officers are D. W. McMillen, pres.; T. L. McGee, vice-pres.; E. K. Smalley, treas.; and J. W. Bash, sec'y.

BALTIMORE, MD.—At the re-sale of the plant and equipment of the Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co., Morris Shapiro purchased the property for \$150,000 from the trustees. Office furniture and some machinery was sold to I. Hinderson for \$27,500. The plant had been sold at auction before but the court refused to ratify the sale.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—The Fort Smith Cereal Co. has been incorporated for \$100,000 to manufacture and sell breakfast cereals and prepared flour. J. R. Miller is pres., and W. T. Oglesby, vice-pres. These with I. H. Nakdamen, Fred Castling, Vincent Miles, J. R. Schwartz, and C. A. Birdsall are directors. A plant will be built immediately.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.—The Rich Bros. Cereal Co. has been organized to succeed the National Oats Co. The change in management was made some time ago but the change in policy has just been announced. C. M. Rich, Pres. and general manager of the company is active manager of the local plant, and G. D. Simmonds is vice-pres., with A. H. Rich as sales manager. Sixty representatives of the company met recently at the annual conference and a tour of the mill together with a banquet was the treat of all who attended.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Atlantic elevator, operated by the Arcady Farms Milling Co. burned July 23. Part of the 70,000 bus. of grain stored in the building was damaged by fire and water, the loss being estimated at \$35,000 to \$40,000. Joseph Watkins, engineer at the elevator, discovered the flames and turned in the alarm. Firemen extinguished the blaze after an hour's work. Sparks from a passing tug in the river are believed to have started the fire.

THE OMAHA Grain Exchange radio station WAAW is broadcasting on a wave length of 278 meters. Country grain shippers who receive the hourly quotations are requested to address a post card to the exchange telling how the reports are being received. The reports are desired so that the service may be improved as much as possible.

## It's Money in Your Pocket

to use the Universal Grain Code. Read the following letter, written by a firm that is well known and who are users of the Universal Grain Code.

111 W. Jackson Blvd.

Chicago, Nov. 3, 1920.

Grain Dealers Journal,  
305 So. LaSalle St.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

We beg to advise that ever since the publication of the Universal Grain Code, we have used it continually with most of our brokers, and find it very satisfactory indeed. We found it a little difficult at first to educate some of our brokers to its use, but finally overcame any objections they had and now we use it almost entirely in transacting our cash grain business between the various markets in the East and Chicago. It is not only very complete in all details but is made up in a manner that permits of considerable saving in telegraph toll.

Yours very truly,

J. C. SHAFFER GRAIN  
EMC\*ES COMPANY

Note what they say about the completeness of the code and how easy it is to find words thru the convenient arrangement. Many other grain firms say the same.

The code contains 146 pages of policy bond paper on which are printed over 14,000 code words for modern, up-to-date trade expressions, every one of which will effect a saving in your telegraph bills.

Follow the example of the J. C. Shaffer Company and stop the leaks in your profits by using an up-to-date, complete grain code.

Send your order today

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Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. LaSalle St.

CHICAGO



## Grain Carriers

THE largest cargo of wheat ever carried from Fort William to Montreal amounted to 93,187 bus. carried by the steamer Edwin T. Douglas recently.

THE grain-laden steamer, Metcalfe, bound for Montreal from Fort William, went aground six miles west of Port Colborne, Ont., on July 8. It was the new vessel's first trip to Montreal.

GRAIN to the extent of 46,500,000 bus. has been shipped from Montreal from the opening of navigation to July 15. This is practically the same amount as during the corresponding period in 1922.

EXAMINERS for the Interstate Commerce Commission recommended that flour moving from Oklahoma points to Galveston and other gulf ports should have the same rates as wheat over the same route.

EIGHT of the ten new grain steamers have arrived in the United States from construction yards in England. The Eastern Steamship Co. is operating them. The remaining two to arrive are held up by a strike.

THE C. R. I. & P. will increase Aug. 1, rates on grain and grain products two cents per 100 pounds from stations on the Wichita & Northwestern Railroad to various markets, including Memphis, Tenn., and the gulf for export.

WITH a cargo of 19,700 bus. of wheat, the canal boat William struck an obstruction at Medina, N. Y., and sunk. The grain, which was loaded in Buffalo for New York, is being lightered and will be brot back to Buffalo for conditioning.

CARRIERS have been ordered to make a series of reductions in rates on corn, oats, sorghum and other coarse grains moving from Texas points to Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. The changes must be made before Oct. 10.

THE Pennsylvania made a record run on a grain shipment from Chicago to Philadelphia, when on June 24 grain was loaded into cars at Chicago and four days later, June 28, the grain was at Girard Point, ready for export on a steamer ready to clear for London.

DES MOINES has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to revise freight rates on grain from Des Moines territory to Texas points. The rates are alleged to be unfair when compared with rates to Texas points from St. Louis, Kansas City and other markets.

PROHIBITION of export is no defense for the charterers of a vessel against the collection of demurrage by the shipowner. In the case of H. A. Brightman & Co. v. Bunge y Born, Limitada, Justice Bailhache allowed the owners demurrage for the six days' delay covered by the period of the prohibition, in addition to the demurrage allowed by the umpire.

THE temporary restraining order issued against the striking railroad shopmen last year has been made permanent. This means there will never be another railway strike to the extent of tying up interstate commerce in the United States. The United States Court of Appeals decided that the Clayton act guaranteeing the right to trial by jury is unconstitutional because it would deprive the courts of the power to punish for contempt of its orders. The court also declared the shopmen's strike to be unlawful and on a par with the "insurrection of the Boston policemen." This was because the strike was against a decision by the U. S. Railroad Labor Board, "an instrumentality of the United States Government." Attorney General Daugherty, in a statement about the decision said, "No strike involving interstate commerce can be conducted with violence and vandalism without severe punishment to those who participate. The law in this regard is now forever settled."

THE Interstate Commerce Commission in I. & S. No. 1774 found the proposed increased charges for switching grain and grain products between industries on the St. L.-S. F. Ry. at Rosedale, Kan., and connections in Kansas City, Mo.-Kan. not justified and the suspended schedules were ordered canceled.

CANADIAN shippers are finding it difficult to tie up any vessel tonnage since the government took a hand in controlling lake freight rates. American vessel owners do not show an inclination to file tariffs as required. There is some hope that trouble will be straightened out before the new crop shipping season opens.

A REVISION of grain rates from South Dakota to all important markets is recommended by Examiner P. F. Gault of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the complaint by the South Dakota Railroad Commissioners against the C. & N. W. Ry. Co. and others. He said the rate on coarse grains should be 10 per cent less than on wheat, in his report No. 13000.

CARRIERS have extended transit privileges at St. Louis and East St. Louis on grain and grain products originating in Illinois and arriving over the Illinois Central and reshipped by the same carrier to New Orleans for export. Transit privileges have also been extended on grain and grain products when originating at C. M. & St. P. stations in South Dakota and Iowa.

A HEARING will be held at Austin, Tex., Sept. 11, on revision of the grain tariffs. The rate on wheat from Oklahoma to Galveston is 45 cents and from Amarillo, equal distance, 28 cents. The carriers ask that this discrimination be remedied. Present Texas maximums for 200 miles are wheat 28 cents, proposed 45 cents; corn 25 cents, proposed 40½ cents; hay 28 cents, proposed 45 cents.

LAKE rates on grain declined during a recent lull in shipping until the rate from the head of the lakes to Buffalo and other Lake Erie ports had reached three cents per 100 pounds. Vessels declined to take cargoes at that rate and for three weeks shipping of grain was at a standstill. At the end of that time, shippers came to terms with the shipowners and the rate was increased to 3¼ cents.

THE national assembly of Austria has adopted the federal railroad bill by which the government will cease active management of the nation's railroads. The roads will now be operated on a purely commercial basis. Commercial operation is the only solution to the problem of decreasing and eventually eliminating the annual deficit of 2,000,000,000 crowns caused by government interference in private enterprise.

TEXAS RATES on coarse grain and sorghum to southeastern points must be reduced by Oct. 10, under the decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the complaint by the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n in docket No. 12669. A rate of 28 cents is to be applied from groups one and three in Texas to Vicksburg, Miss. Other groups are given reductions. From Vicksburg the rate shall not exceed the rate from Memphis by more than one cent to points on and south of the Southern Ry. from Greenville, Miss., thru Westpoint, Birmingham, Atlanta and Spartanburg, S. C., to the North Carolina line.

PHILADELPHIA exporters have appealed to carriers to abolish the discriminatory freight rates in favor of Montreal against Philadelphia. At the present time Montreal has a water rate of 9 cents per bushel on grain moving from Duluth or Fort William, while Philadelphia has a rate of 13½ cents per bushel plus 1 cent elevation charge on grain moving from Buffalo. The advantage in favor of Montreal is causing Philadelphia to lose its export business until winter closes Montreal as a port. A lower rate while Montreal port is open has been suggested and full rates to be in force while the port is closed.

FAST MOTOR SHIPS of 2,000 tons capacity will be placed in operation Aug. 1 between Duluth and New York by the Minnesota-Atlantic Transit Co., a subsidiary of the McDougall Terminal Warehouse Co., of Duluth. Cargoes will be taken thru in 9 days without trans-shipment. The route will be via the Hudson River, N. Y., State Barge Canal, Oswego, N. Y., Lake Ontario, the Welland Canal and the Great Lakes.

THE Portland, Ore., commission of public docks authorized an increase from 30 to 50 cents in wharfage charges and decreases from 60 to 50 cents each in loading, unloading and handling charges on intercoastal freight at municipal terminals. Laborers at the docks were increased in wages from 50 to 60 cents per hour and grain handlers were increased from 62½ to 65 cents per hour. The rates now equal those in effect at Seattle.

TACOMA, WASH.—The supreme court has reversed the decision of the Thurston county court in a judgment approving an order of the dept. of public works directing the Northern Pacific Railway Co. to return \$3,514 to the Tacoma Grain Co. collected as demurrage charges during 1920. The plea of the Tacoma Grain Co. was based on the contention that the money was not voluntarily paid, which the higher court refused to uphold.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission in No. 13406, Corporation, Commission of Oklahoma v. Arkansas Railroad, found that rates on grain, grain products and hay between points in Oklahoma and points in Arkansas are unreasonable and prescribed reasonable rates. Intrastate rates within Arkansas were found not unduly prejudicial and consideration of rates between points in Oklahoma and points in Kansas and Missouri and of intrastate rates within Kansas was deferred by the commission until a later date.

UNDER Federal Barge Line Tariff No. 64-I, W. M. Hough's I. C. C. No. 110, the thru joint rail-barge rates on wheat and wheat flour from Omaha to New Orleans is 6½c less than the rate to Galveston and other Texas ports. The barge line made this rate of 25c on wheat in conference with the railroads, as suggested by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This arrangement was vigorously attacked by the Galveston Commercial Ass'n, but Sec'y of War Weeks has recently denied its petition for a joint hearing before the I. C. C. on all these agreements.

THE Erie Railroad was officially declared in contempt of the United States Railroad Labor Board in a recent decision by that body. The carrier refused to admit the jurisdiction of the board in the matter of agreements between the carrier and its contractors or the carrier and its employees. The board ruled that the railroad had violated the Transportation Act when it failed to confer with an authorized com'te of the employes before it entered into a contract with the Lincoln Engineering Co. whereby that company cut the wages of watchmen, trackmen and flagmen from 5 to 10 cents per hour.

EFFECTIVE August 1, carriers will put into effect proportional rates on coarse grains of seven cents a hundred pounds higher from Omaha to Texas points than the proportional rates from Kansas City. According to R. A. Jeanneret, chairman of the transportation com'te of the Kansas City Board of Trade, this readjustment means that the Kansas City market can compete on an equality with Omaha without having to make special purchases of coarse grains which carried Omaha tonnage, as has been the case since 1918. By the same tariff the proportional rates from Minneapolis to Texas points are placed on a basis with St. Louis which results in an advance of six cents per 100 pounds, and while it does not place the Minneapolis market on a full rate break over Kansas City, it brings that market substantially closer to a rate break basis and naturally gives the Kansas City market a substantial advantage over the present rate adjustment.



THE Erie Barge Canal is doing the biggest business in its history. Every boat is in operation. More than 75,000 tons moved during the week ending June 16, an increase of 87 per cent over the corresponding week last year. Already this season 42,540 tons of Argentine flaxseed has been delivered by barge to Buffalo, Toledo and other lake ports. In the opposite direction the movement of corn, rye and barley shows big increases. Supt. of Public Works Walsh says that 500 additional barges could be used profitably.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled that switching charges at Detroit are not unreasonable, or unduly preferential to Chicago, Buffalo, or Indianapolis. The commission held that the carriers' refusal to absorb switching charges on grain in transit and its products milled in transit at Detroit the same as is done at Toledo is unduly prejudicial to Detroit and unduly preferential to Toledo. The advance in switching charges as proposed by the Michigan Central Railroad has been suspended by the commission pending a hearing.

RECONSIGNMENT charges of \$2 and \$5 per car were unauthorized in the finding of I. C. C. Examiners Witters, Gerry and Koch in the cases of Flanley Grain Co., Washburn Crosby Co. and Turner Grain Co. The shipments moved from points in North and South Dakota, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota to Sioux City, Willmar and Minneapolis, Minn., where they were held on tracks of the N. P. or G. N. for official inspection, and re-consigned beyond during the federal control. This decision is in conformity with a decision of the Minnesota Supreme Court holding that cars of grain were exempted from Rule 10 if held on track for inspection and "disposition orders." "Disposition orders" includes re-consignment to a point beyond the billed destination.

It is quite obvious to any student of economics or marketing that the American farmer has lost millions of dollars this year as a direct result of the activities of his so-called leaders. The enforcement of a law that practically ends speculation leaves the market almost wholly unsupported. Prices cannot, therefore, be sustained. Remove this unfortunate law and prices would move back where they belong if the political agitators would remain quiet for a few days. European countries recognize the value of the new law to them when they purchase our wheat. They are saving money on their purchases today at the expense of the American farmer. Weighing the situation from the viewpoint of the European and of the American, I confidently believe that unless our government ceases interference with the grain exchanges we in the grain trade would do well to turn the key in the exchange doors. Politics and basic industries are impossible bedfellows as the nation is now discovering.—Geo. S. Bridge.

## Senator Brookhart on "Iowa's Calamity."

Unfortunately for the U. S. Iowa's new senator has returned and indulges in calamity howls just as persistently and inconsistently as ever. He insists that Danish farmers are the only ones in the world getting a square deal and "you can't tell him any more that the Russian farmers are getting along much worse than the folks back in Iowa."

Some advertising for Iowa. The Russian farmer and general Russian populace who have starved to death by millions and who have been fed by the American Red Cross on food furnished by Iowans "isn't worse off than folks back in Iowa" where there is an automobile for every four persons in the state and where famine and starvation is merely a word. The impression conveyed is that Iowa conditions approximate those of Russia.

The wise bucolic seems to have overlooked the price of corn—Iowa's biggest crop.

## Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

E. B. Boyd, in Supplement 5 to Circular 1-Q gives rules, regulations and exceptions to classifications, effective August 15.

E. B. Boyd in Supplement 57 to Circular 1-P gives rules, regulations and exceptions to classifications effective July 20.

I. C. in Supplement 13 to 1537-G gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products and seeds from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, also Dubuque, Iowa and St. Louis, Mo., to Chicago, Peoria, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., Paducah, Ky., Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Ohio River Crossings, and stations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, effective Aug. 20.

C. R. I. & P. in Supplement 3 to 27537-H gives joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products, seeds, hay and broom corn from stations in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska, to stations in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, effective Aug. 6.

C. & A. in Supplement 2 to 1604-H gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain and grain products from Chicago, Joliet, Peoria, Pekin and E. St. Louis, Ill., also St. Louis, Mo., to stations on the C. & A., C. & I. M. and C. & N. W. in Illinois, also to Toledo, O., and Detroit, Mich., effective July 25.

C. & E. I. in Supplement 6 to No. 600 gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products from stations on the C. & E. I., also Henderson and Owensboro, Ky., Cairo, Joliet and Moline Transfer, Ill., to points in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, effective Aug. 15.

I. C. in Supplement 12 to 1537-G gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products, cotton seed products and seeds from stations in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, also Dubuque, Ia., and St. Louis, Mo., to Chicago, Peoria, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Paducah, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., Ohio River Crossings, and stations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, effective Aug. 4.

## The Radical Bunc Throwers to Blame.

A few years ago we were hunting a substitute for wheat, now we're hunting something to substitute wheat for. Why? For a hundred reasons, 99 can be blamed on the reformers whose hearts may have been in the right place but their brains away on a vacation.

When deflation started after the war, bankers, merchants and business of all kinds threatened with disaster called a conference of the most successful big business men to avert the catastrophe and, believe, me, Old Top, they knocked trouble out of the lot.

Did the American farmer call a conference of the most successful farmers, grain men and millers, all with the farmer's welfare at heart, for a conference? He did not. Instead he listened to a lot of leather-lunged Bunc throwers pitch their stuff and is just finding out what wild pitchers they are after it's too late to win the game.

Possibly because none of the Farm Bloc has thought of it, but there was no legislation against the amount of corn a hog can eat or the amount of hog a fellow can raise, but the Bunc being thrown by the reformers led the public to believe it's a crime if you are not in the milling or grain biz to buy July, Sept. or Dec. Wheat, cutting out a big line of customers with the result—Hog's appetite put No. 2 56-lb Yellow Corn at 92c and the Bunc throwers' wildness put No. 1 60-lb. Wheat in Kansas City at 92c. Aesop said 2,000 years ago, "When a pitcher is wild, pull him out of the box."—B. C. Christopher & Co., by Tod Sloan.

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### Grain Testing and Sampling Apparatus

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## Supreme Court Decisions

**The agent of a railway company has no authority to bind the company by any contract or statement except as to matters at his own station.**—*Turkington v. C., R. I. & P. Ry. Co.* Supreme Court of Iowa. 194 N. W. 75.

**Time for Removal of Goods.**—Under a B/L providing that carrier would be liable only as warehouseman for goods not removed within 48 hours after notice of arrival had been sent or given to consignee, the 48-hour period began to run from the time notice was properly mailed to consignee, and not from the time consignee received the notice.—*Rotundo v. Erie R. Co.* Supreme Court of New York, 198 N. Y. Supp. 688.

**Towage of Shipper's Car Floats Not Interstate Commerce.**—A railroad company engaged in interstate commerce can recover for its services in towing a shipper's car floats, which service was not a part of the interstate carriage, though it has not filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a tariff showing the charges for such services as required for charges for interstate carriage by Interstate Commerce Act, § 6, as amended by Act June 29, 1906, § 2 (Comp. St. § 8569).—*Pennsylvania R. Co. v. M. McGirr's Sons Co.* U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 287 Fed. 334.

**Broker Becomes Trustee on Receiving Margins from a Trustee.**—Where M. took trust funds and, unknown to the cestui que trust, delivered them to N. in a gambling deal between them, N. became trustee thereof, subject to be proceeded against by the cestui que trust.

To the extent that funds of C. wrongfully used by his trustee M. in a bucket shop deal with N. came into the hands of N.'s assignee for benefit of creditors, they will be declared held in trust for C., though M. lost more than that amount in his dealings with N. through taking worthless checks of M.—*Glasgow v. Nicholls.* Supreme Court of Washington. 214 Pac. 165.

**Warehousemen.**—Under Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act, §§ 39, 42, where, before notice to warehouseman of transfer of nonnegotiable receipt, new negotiable receipts had been issued to transferor, transferee's ownership of the property was subject to claims of holders of negotiable receipts, and warehouseman was not required to deliver the property without their surrender. Where, before notice to warehouseman of transfer of nonnegotiable receipt for rice, negotiable receipts had been issued to transferor, warehouseman was not required to give transferee notice of issuance of the negotiable receipts and incurred no liability by not doing so.—*Brock v. Atteberry.* Supreme Court of Louisiana. 96 South. 505.

**Seed Lien Invalidated by Failure to File Contract.**—The plaintiff held a valid chattel mortgage on crops to be grown by the defendant mortgagor. The intervener furnished the defendant mortgagor seed potatoes for planting under an agreement whereby he was to deliver an equal quantity of a higher grade at the close of the cropping season. The intervener did not comply with the seed grain statute, Gen. St. 1913, § 6994, giving a lien upon "a loan or purchase of seed grain," afterwards amended by Laws 1923, c. 48, so as to include in terms seed potatoes, and claims no statutory lien. It is held that he has no claim to the potatoes raised from the seed superior to that of the plaintiff.—*Opatril v. Cook.* Supreme Court of Minnesota. 194 N. W. 103.

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**Monopolies.**—A combination of large competing manufacturers and distributors of linseed oil, cake, and meal, by means of subscriptions to a so-called exchange, conducted by a so-called bureau, whereby each subscriber was required to reveal intimate details of its affairs, and furnish a schedule of prices and terms, and adhere thereto, unless more onerous ones were obtained, until prepared to give immediate notice of departure therefrom for relay by the bureau, and agreed to attend monthly meetings, and report matters of interest, and comply with all reasonable requirements of the bureau, and divulge no secrets, held to have necessary tendency to suppress competition, and unlawful under the Sherman Act (Comp. St. §§ 8820-8823, 8827-8830).—*U. S. v. American Linseed Oil Co.* Supreme Court of the United States. 43 Sup. Ct. Rep. 607.

**Buyer May Be Required to Pay Before Inspection.**—A seller may consign goods to himself to retain his lien until the purchase price is paid, and, in the absence of agreement to extend credit, the buyer is not relieved from paying the purchase price; and hence, where the proof showed that the seller was at the place of delivery of the goods, the buyer's refusal to accept on the ground of nonnegotiability of bill of lading did not relieve him from liability for the purchase price, because the right to possession could have been put into his hands on payment of the purchase price. Where sales contract did not provide for terms of credit, the buyer's duty to pay was simultaneous with the seller's duty to deliver, and buyer was not relieved from paying the purchase price by seller's refusing to permit inspection of the goods.—*Hyman v. Hullman.* Supreme Court of New York. 199 N. Y. Supp. 366.

### Buyer of Defective Machine Must Make Complaint in Time Limit.

The Supreme Court of Washington has decided in favor of the Gruendler Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co. in its suit against the Preston Grain & Milling Co., Preston, Wash., to recover for an alfalfa mill.

The mill was guaranteed to turn out 10,000 lbs. per hour. The evidence was that it did not have the guaranteed capacity.

The mill was in operation from Feb. 8 to about March 19, 1921, when for the first time the purchaser gave notice that the mill could not be made to produce its guaranteed capacity and that the product was unsatisfactory. Thus the mill had been in operation more than 30 days before complaint was made. The contract contained the following clause:

Trials. By acceptance of this proposition you agree to install machinery and put same to work on the material adapted immediately upon arrival of same, and if within 30 days after date of receiving machinery same does not come up to our representations, we reserve the right to have you notify us at once to send our engineer to investigate the trouble, to remedy same if possible, however, should the mill thereafter not come up to our guarantee, you to place the machinery on board cars f. o. b. your station, in good condition (ordinary wear and tear excepted), billing same to us with freight prepaid, and we will refund all money paid us.

The Court said: The parties here fixed their several rights and obligations by a written contract, which provided for a 30-day test in order to develop any inherent defects or want of capacity, with the right in the seller, if defects were developed, to send his engineer to investigate and remedy the same, and not having timely notice it was deprived of its right to remedy the want of capacity and other defects, if any, and by the terms of the contract the buyer became liable for the payment of the purchase price in full. Of course, this is separate and distinct from the warranty as to defective parts and workmanship, which might develop after a 30-day test period, and that feature of the contract is not before us.

The theory of the trial court was the correct one. The evidence fully sustains its findings as to the failure to give notice within the time provided, and the judgment must be affirmed.—215 Pac. Rep. 60.

FARM failures in England totaled more than 400 in 1922; compared with 30 in 1918, 65 in 1916 and 326 cases in 1913. It is significant evidence of the increasing difficulties experienced in the agricultural field since the decline of high prices began.

### Motors in Mills and Elevators.

The Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, after careful determination of the cause of Electrical Fires in Flour Mills and Grain Elevators, extending over a period of many years, has reached the conclusion that any electric motor not fully protected against the dust is decidedly hazardous. The usual type of squirrel cage induction motor cools itself by pulling air across its windings, and the process leaves the dust in the windings of the motor. Unless carefully blown out every day sufficient dust accumulates to prevent the free circulation of air and the proper radiation of heat. Also the dust tends to retain the excess oil from the bearings, and oil soaked dust on the windings of the motor soon deteriorates the insulation, and the result is a break down in the windings resulting often in a fire.

Motors can usually be placed in a metal lath and plastered enclosure, properly vented, and greatly lengthen the life of the motor; however, on attrition mills, it is difficult to build enclosures for the motors and because of the small size of enclosure necessary forced ventilation must usually be resorted to.

There are now on the market several types of fully enclosed ventilated motors. The clean air from the outside is drawn, by means of fan blades on the motor shaft, to the windings of the motor and forced through the motor to the outside through the return vent. The result is a clean motor, with positive ventilation, and the process of obtaining this result is very simple.

The motors of this type would be particularly well adapted to direct driven attrition mills, and the problem of the short life and expensive replacement of motors would be answered. At least one of the larger attrition mill manufacturers is offering to furnish this type of equipment on a special order, and the jobs that they have installed are very satisfactory. It is hoped that the enclosed ventilated motor will become standard equipment.

Also as a matter of insurance cost, the enclosed ventilated motors, when properly wired with conduit, take no charge in the insurance rates made by the Mutuals, while the squirrel cage motors, unless enclosed in fire resistive rooms, are charged for. The difference in the insurance cost is a considerable item.

### Economists See No Relief for Wheat Growers.

The drop in the price of wheat to below one dollar per bushel is attributed to the expansion of the wheat area of the chief exporting countries and the decreased buying power of western Europe, in a report made by fourteen economists and statisticians who attended a conference at Washington, D. C., July 11 and 12.

United States wheat growers are recommended to take steps this fall to reduce the winter wheat acreage to normal. It is now about 14,000,000 acres above the pre-war average.

The report predicts that a corn shortage may develop during the summer of 1924. A heavy hog production has wiped out large corn surpluses and a shortage may be the result.

A summing up of the report shows that the foreign demand for United States food-stuffs this season will not be as great as a year ago, and unless the foreign situation is speedily cleared up and a definite turn for the better takes place, it will be very probable that Europe will do less buying.

Two reasons for the probable reduction in foreign demand are that European production is larger than last year and that Europeans' purchasing power is less this year than last.

Inasmuch as the United States domestic consumption of wheat is at its highest level, thus eliminating relief thru increased domestic demand, the wheat grower can expect no relief for some time.



## Seeds

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The Wilhite Seed Co. is out of business.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Mann Bros. & Co. will erect a \$50,000 linseed oil mill to be of concrete and steel construction.

ARLING, IDA.—The Long Valley Seed Co. purchased the property of the Pacific Seed Co. Seed cleaners will be installed.

ATLANTA, GA.—The W. H. Letton Seed Co. will improve its buildings and spend several thousand dollars in new fixtures.

MADISON, WIS.—C. W. Dresser, formerly with Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, is now associated with the L. L. Olds Seed Co. here.

WILLARD, N. M.—The Trinidad Bean & Elevator of Trinidad, Colo., has purchased the plant of the New Mexico Bean & Elevator Co. The plant will be enlarged.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Seed dealers report a good season and that spring and summer trade was of larger volume than last year. A larger business for this fall is expected.—C.

CLAYTON, N. M.—The Blotz-Hennemann Seed Co. of Colorado has been granted a permit to do business in New Mexico. An office has been opened here with A. A. Hennemann in charge.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The B. B. Kirkland Seed Co. enlarged its plant. The second story of the plant, formerly used as an office, has been made into a warehouse and new seed handling machinery has been installed.

DES MOINES, IA.—The Standard Seed Co. has been incorporated for \$60,000 to deal in farm, market and flower seeds. Officers of the company are Leslie E. Finley, pres.; L. C. Jorgenson, vice-pres.; and Floyd A. Fields, sec'y-treas.

TOLEDO, O.—Clover seed ruled firm this week. Trade has been more or less of retail character. Cash houses have been the principal sellers but country bulls have absorbed the offerings. Seed crop is in the making. Serious damage, on the present short acreage, would encourage buyers.—The C. A. King & Co.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—The Daughton Seed Co. obtained a judgment against the Farmers Seed & Supply Co. for \$1,553.40. In the corporation court it was agreed that if settlement was made immediately, plaintiffs would accept \$1,294.13 as full payment of the claim. A recent fire at the defendant's store burned the books of the company and plaintiff considered this fact in their agreement to the lesser amount.

### Imports of Seeds.

Imports of seeds for May, compared with May, 1922, and for the eleven months ending with May, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	May		11 months ending May	
	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.
Beans, bus.....	17,905	33,369	362,155	290,807
Peas, bus.....	16,496	22,419	356,779	321,661
Clover, lbs.....	10,917	66,102	132,416	116,292
Other grass seeds, lbs.....	16,030	10,712	288,839	237,240
Sugar beet seeds, lbs.....			6,171	352,988

### Exports of Seeds.

Exports of seeds for May, compared with May, 1922, and for the eleven months ending with May, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	May		11 mos. ending May	
	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.
Beans, bus.....	43,109	47,189	612,860	1,019,511
Peas, bus.....	8,303	4,167	89,785	84,568
Clover seed, lbs.....	13,788	25,979	2,488,480	3,249,229
Alfalfa, lbs.....	22,524	42,795	397,670	769,682
Timothy, lbs.....	833,939	1,258,644	19,943,493	20,088,303
Other gr. seed, lbs.....	167,823	253,928	3,971,426	4,042,926

TOLEDO, O.—Clover seed is marking time. Trade has been light. The market receives supporting orders on minor set-backs. Small bulges bring out increased offerings. For the most part weather has been ideal for clover making. Practically all sections had rain to give seed crop a good start after the hay crop was cut.—Southworth & Co.

SHERMAN, TEX.—Pittman & Harrison Co., established in 1877 and engaged in the wholesale and retail grain, seed, hay and feed business have been adjudged bankrupt. The plant and equipment of the company are to be sold by Referee Hon. Chas. Batsell the latter part of this month. The only active bidder is Mr. Brents of the Commercial National Bank. He bid \$42,000 for all the assets, which inventoried at approximately \$184,000.

### Adulteration of Redtop Seed.

Purchasers of redtop seed would do well to test the seed offered for sale to determine whether or not it is adulterated or misbranded.

During 1922, the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, obtained 521 mail samples and 326 purchased lots of redtop seed and made tests to determine the purity of the seeds offered for sale. Seed purchased from forty-one companies was found to be adulterated or misbranded and in all cases timothy seed was the principal adulterant.

The worst instance of adulterated seed was a bulk purchase of redtop seed that was found to contain but 20.55 per cent redtop seed. The remainder was 15.20 per cent timothy seed, 10.14 per cent other seeds, and 54.11 per cent dirt and chaff. Another instance was a mail sample that was found to contain but 22.62 per cent redtop seed. The remainder consisted of 58.84 per cent dirt and chaff, 10.39 per cent timothy seed, and 8.15 per cent other seeds.

Other tests on various lots of the seed showed 33.71 per cent redtop, 28.03 per cent timothy seed, 11.65 per cent other seeds, and 26.61 per cent dirt and chaff; 34.10 per cent redtop, 26.45 per cent timothy seed, 13.00 per cent other seeds, and 26.45 per cent dirt and chaff; 26.89 per cent redtop, 10.75 per cent timothy seed, 11.98 per cent other seeds, and 50.38 per cent dirt and chaff; 40.00 per cent redtop, 6.54 per cent timothy seed, 2.32 per cent other seeds, and 51.14 per cent dirt and chaff; 47.70 per cent redtop, 21.32 per cent timothy seed, 12.14 per cent other seeds, and 18.84 per cent dirt and chaff.

The seeds on which the tests were made were obtained from large and small seed dealers over the entire country.

### Wheat Crucified by Politics.

As if emulating European precedents, wheat has entered the lists as a high diver. On the eleventh of this month the July delivery at Chicago went to 99½ cents a bushel, and the September contract to 98½. At Kansas City the July delivery went to 91c. Here is a new low record for the present season, and for the month of July one that has not been equalled since 1914.

If any thinking man honestly believed the grain futures act would be of benefit to the farmer he should be disillusioned now. After only a few weeks of its operation, wheat has gone to this low level. Undoubtedly many thought that when speculations' head was laid on the block they were destroying an enemy, they were, in fact, killing the best friend of the wheat farmer. Speculative buying takes care of about 90 per cent of the wheat offered on the market. The administration of the grain futures act has eliminated speculation from the business and the farmers are getting the results, the politicians sowed the wind and the poor farmers must reap the whirlwind.—The Wall Street Journal.

## ELLIS GRAIN DRIERS

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Wherever you go among the grain trade you will hear the Ellis Drier spoken of as a "good drier." That is a tribute which we have spent 25 years in getting and now that we have it we propose to keep it.

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## Cipher Codes

**Universal Grain Code:** The only complete grain code on the market, is the most up-to-date and latest grain code published, contains over 14,000 code words. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Contains code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats, 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$8.00; paper bound, \$1.50.

**Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code:** With 1912 and 1917 supplements, is for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.25; cloth bound, \$1.75.

**Millers Telegraphic Cipher:** 1917 edition. Designed especially for the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches, paper bound. Price \$2.60.

**Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code:** 7th edition revised for provision and grain trades. Contains 145 pages 4½x5½ inches, bound in cloth. Price \$2.00.

**A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code:** Reduces cable tolls 50% thru the use of five-letter code words, any two of which may be sent as one word. Price in English, \$18.00.

**Bentley's Complete Phrase Code:** Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be joined together and sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be easily effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8½x10½ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

**Baltimore Export Cable Code:** Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 162 pages 6¼x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Your name in gold stamped on any of the above codes for 35 cents extra.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

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## Supply Trade

A WISE old Chinaman once said: "The palest ink is better than the most retentive memory." Nowadays we'd say; "Print your story if you'd not be forgotten."

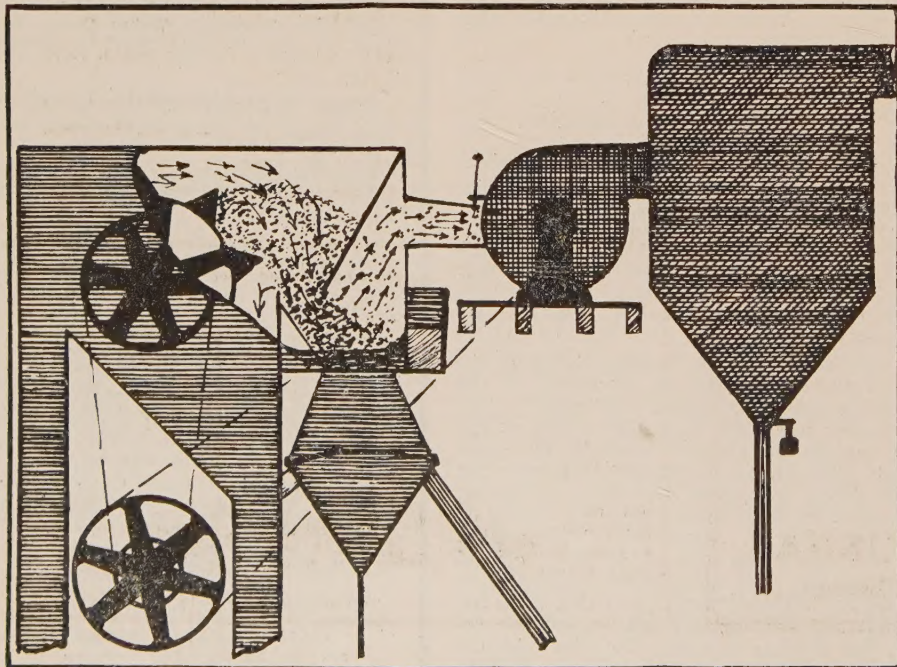
ALLEGING monopoly and restraint of trade in connection with the manufacture and sale of automobile bumpers, U. S. Attorney Hayward has filed suit under the Sherman anti-trust act against the American Chain Co., Inc. The government asserts that the company controls 60 per cent of the industry and that if it wins certain patent litigations it will have 100 per cent control. The government also seeks to restrain the company from endeavoring to fix a wholesale price which will yield a minimum profit of 10 per cent for the manufacturers.

THE presentation of evidence in the "Pittsburgh plus" case was completed July 17 with the filing before the Federal Trade Commission at Washington, D. C., of the defense by the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries. The joint commission of the plaintiffs will ask that the final hearing be postponed until Dec. 10 so that more time can be had to prepare their material. The original date set was Aug. 6. The complaint charges that the practice of quoting prices for steel by adding to the Pittsburgh base price, the freight from that city to consuming point, regardless of where it is manufactured, constitutes unfair competition. Legislatures of Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin have made appropriations to fight the "Pittsburgh plus" practice, the money to be used to retain attorneys and for other expenses. Six other states will also be asked to join in the fight and help abolish the practice. The states are Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, South Dakota, Missouri and Colorado.

### Three Die in Mill Fumigation.

Three men are dead and a search is being conducted for more in the mill of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. at New York, N. Y., following fumigation of the entire plant by the Fumigating Chemical Co.

Just inside the door they found three bodies in grotesque positions, evidently as far as they had gotten in their attempts to get out of the building. One inhalation of the gas is sufficient to render the breather unconscious.



Elevator Head, Suction Fan, and Separating Chamber.

### Financing Northwest Wheat.

Geo. C. Jewett, general manager of the American Wheat Growers Ass'n, states that he has the assurance of unlimited 5½ per cent money from the U. S. Intermediate Credit Bank at St. Paul, Minn. He said July 21:

"Certainly we will not sell at present prices. We will hold out all year if necessary. The farmers will be advanced 75 per cent of the market price when they deliver their wheat to us, thru rediscount facilities, and with that advance we will be able to hold out."

Frederick B. Wells, one of the leading grain dealers of the Northwest, on learning of the scheme, said:

"The trouble with any movement or agency, governmental or otherwise, which is able to take off a large amount of wheat from the market, say 200,000,000 bushels, is that if the price is advanced, say 50 cents a bushel, wheat becomes profitable and the acreage over the country the following year is increased.

"There is only one thing that will help the farmer and that is to eat more wheat and grow less of it.

"The present price of wheat is the effect of world forces finding a level. The prospects in Canada are for the largest crop in that country's history. Europe is producing a much larger crop than last year. Overproduction of cattle in Argentina has resulted in losses in that industry and the reports are that acreage is to be taken from cattle and put to wheat. There has been a material deterioration in prospects of our own northwest crop this year.

"If the estimated government yield of the spring wheat were cut in half, we would still have 700,000,000 bushels, or 150,000,000 in excess of our domestic requirements.

"Nothing can be accumulated by carrying over wheat unless a decreased acreage can be guaranteed for the following year. If that could be done, something might be gained by holding wheat off. But to organize that decrease in production seems well nigh impossible."

OF the total wheat imported into Holland in 1922, the United States furnished 59 per cent, having gained 19 per cent in proportion to the trade as compared with 1921. Argentina furnished 12 per cent of the total, and Canada furnished 14 per cent of the total. Imports of barley decreased during the year, but shipments from the United States increased. Increase was noted materially in oats as 77,984 metric tons were received, compared with 50,367 tons in 1921. The United States furnished 70 per cent of the total.

### Insurance Notes.

LIQUID fire extinguishers should be located in handy places in every elevator. Even though the elevator may be situated where there is public fire protection, the liquid fire extinguisher may save serious loss by checking a fire before it gets headway. Install a sufficient number to care for every dangerous place in the plant.

NEW RAYMER, COLO.—A verdict of \$2,500 in favor of the plaintiff was given by a jury in the suit of T. Wayne Powell, a minor, by his father, S. T. Powell, against the Farmers Elevator & Supply Co. On May 24, 1922, young Powell caught his left hand between the rolls of a feed grinder he was operating. He brought suit for \$5,000 and will receive one-half that amount.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Johnson & Higgins, fire and marine insurance at New York City, have filed suit against John H. Gildea, Jr., in the fire and marine insurance business here, to obtain a decree stating that the insurance business of Mr. Gildea is conducted by the plaintiffs and that his office is a branch establishment. Mr. Gildea formerly represented Johnson & Higgins at this place and built up a large marine insurance business which he expects to prove is his own and is done in his own name.

LIGHTNING rods would prevent 99 per cent of the fires caused by lightning in the United States, reports the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Unsavory reputations of lightning rod dealers in the past have done much to cause the indifference of property owners to this class of protection, but inasmuch as \$30,000,000 is lost annually by fires from this cause, it is well to be sure that grain elevators are equipped with the rods. Insurance rates can be lowered and in time the saving more than pays the cost of installation.

THE Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n is reported to be making plans to collect the penalties of 25 cents per bushel on all wheat pooled by them but undelivered. All members who failed to keep agreements will suffer.

### Dust Remover for Elevator Head.

Several of the country elevators in Kansas are installing a dust remover and grain collector attached to the head of the elevator leg as shown in the engraving herewith.

The wheat or corn discharged from the cups on the belt strikes against the deflector plate in the head, which has a tendency to spread the grain so that the air suction can take out all the dust and chaff and act as a cleaner. An opening in the front of the head casing permits the dust, small grain and foreign particles to pass thru the short spout into the fan which blows them into the collector where the separation takes place.

The collector is air-tight. The dust may be allowed to escape or may be piped to a dust house should it be necessary. The grain being heavier, drops to the bottom of the collector and passes down the pipe and is saved. The collector is made of galvanized iron.

The fan draws the dust from the head from the leg and from the boot below. The boot pit is kept so clean that the operator can work there while the elevator is in operation.

Experiment showed that the volume of air necessary to draw dust from the bottom of an elevator leg had sufficient force to take out grain and waste it. The purpose of this collector is to permit ample suction without such waste of grain. It is not intended to collect dust, but to save small grain. Anything of value may be saved and piped down to the workroom floor or bin. A controllable valve between the fan and elevator head enables the operator to adjust the air to suit grain of different weight. The air current has a valuable drying effect on damp grain. The collector is made by Palmer & Dowdall.



## Duplicating Grain Contracts

Do not take chances on verbal contracts for future delivery of the grain you are now purchasing. With the present unstable condition of the markets, Mr. Farmer is very liable to forget them if the market should advance or his crop be a failure.

Our Duplicating Grain Contracts will save you time, worry and money and should be used on every purchase. They certify the Farmer "has sold ——— Bushels of ——— at ——— cents per bushel, to grade No. ———, to be delivered at ——— on or before ———." They also certify that "If inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted.

Put up in books of 100 duplicate sets. Originals of bond paper are machine perforated so they may be easily torn out, while the manila duplicate remains firmly bound in the book. Both sheets contain a printed form on the back for entering all grain delivered on the contract. Check bound and supplied with 3 sheets of carbon. Order FORM 10DC, Price \$1.00.

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if you proceed properly in filing your order and follow it up persistently, earnestly and stubbornly with duplicating Car order blanks. By using these blanks you make **formal order** for cars to suit your needs, and the **duplicate** copy provides you with undeniable evidence that the station agent received the order.

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These blanks are bound in book form. Each book contains 50 originals, 50 duplicates and 3 sheets of carbon. The originals are machine perforated so may be readily torn out, while the duplicate remains in the book.

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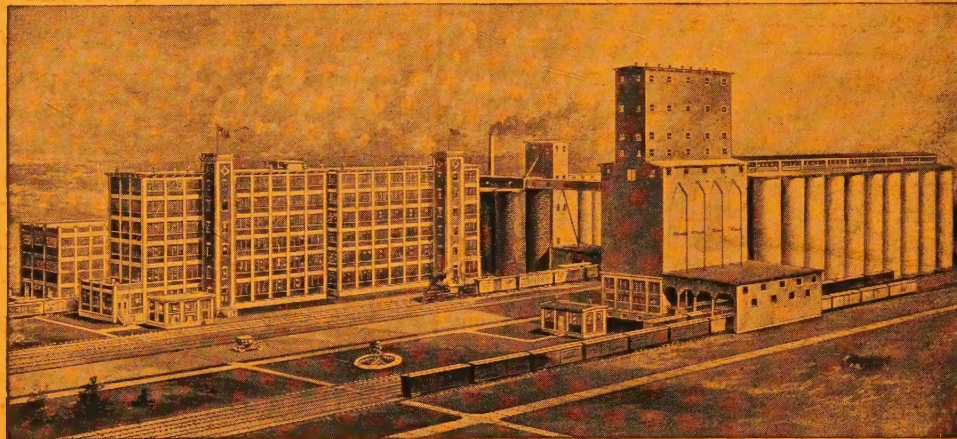




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